The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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THE PACIFIC.

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Editorial Visits.

At this season of the year, from the first of March to the middle of June, we can scarcely imagine any other part of the world as surpassing in admirable scenery the lower portion of the Sierra mountain regions of California. Every term in the whole catalogue of adjectives, applicable in the case—from mild, lovely, peaceful, beautiful, through to the rich, wild, rugged, grand, magnificent, and so onward, to undetermined limits—might be used to express endlessly diversified features, each distinct in itself, and yet all combined in every variety of harmony, and contrast, as from the great region, immediately around, all aglow with the splendors of advancing spring, one looks away into the distance, to where old rigorous winter reigns, covering with an unbroken sheet of snow the summits of the lofty range. Gentle breezes blow mildly over land, fraught with the richest odors of flowers; the trees and the earth, arrayed in liveliest green, appear varied with every color of nature's blossoms. The bright rays of a cloudless sun fall peacefully over all the region, gently as the dews of evening; babbling streams sport laughingly over their pebbly beds, or pour down rocky channels, murmuring music on the air; the whole sensitive world of insect, bird, and beast, seems luxuriating in an all pervading atmosphere of quiet contentment, or active through the stimulus of perfect joy.

Men may visit and extol the wonderful features of high Yosemite, or the famous valley of the great Ona Trees, but to the appreciating soul there is more to be enjoyed, at this season of the year, in the hill regions of the Amador county quartz mines, the central portions of Calaveras, the romantic neighborhood of the Table Mountain, and the rugged portions of the Tuolumne river.

Not only for scenery are these regions to be admired; they also possess resources for supporting a thriving population. Large portions will yield barley and wheat of better quality, and in greater abundance, than northern Ohio; while for fruits of every kind no other part of the earth can surpass them. Figs, almonds, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, peaches, and apples, with all varieties of smaller fruits and berries, grow, with proper culture, in unequaled abundance and flavor; while for health, when irrigation is not continued into the late summer, the region is one of the best in the world. The winters are mild, with but little of snow, rarely enduring a week at a time; while the summers, though not by the thermometer, yet to the senses, are less oppressive than in the Atlantic and interior states. We regard it as a lovely and desirable region for permanent homes for a large, active, and prosperous, class of mountaineers.

Now to all this praise there are two directly opposing considerations—both the fault of man, and not of nature. The first is, that the people never come here to remain; do not wish to, and are determined not to do so, if they can leave. They came, at first, only to get gold in the mines, and to leave just as soon as they could secure it. Thus, as a general thing, the people, either securing money, have left the country; or, not securing it, have left in disgust; or else, having found themselves unable to leave, remain, complaining of their fate, and blaming the country in their disappointment. This is a great difficulty in the way of the general settlement and prosperity of the mountains. We doubt if this difficulty can be overcome during the age of the first immigrant mining generation. But the children, of which there are a great many in these hill regions—a healthy, hardy, stirring, class of young folks—are growing up to love their wild and romantic regions. They may gradually change the condition of things, until, with incoming immigrants, these splendid regions may be regularly settled. But at present the whole country is becoming wonderfully deserted. Where ten thousand miners once were actively engaged, now often but a few hundreds are found; and where gardens, orchards, grain fields, and large pastuaes, well fenced and improved, were once numerously found, with good dwellings, one or two-story houses, furnished with convenience of water, and every variety of external attraction, now often all is deserted—the house tenantless, the barn tumbling down, the fences gapped, or gone to decay; while the remnants of orchards are yet seen, trimmed and broken up by browsing goats and cattle, and the large, fine farms are returning to their original condition. We rather expect to live to see a decided change for the better, when these lovely regions will become more and more resettled by an incoming immigration, glad to find lands so admirably prepared for their immediate occupation. The title to land remains yet in the government, and possession is all that any one claims.

The other difficulty is a more serious one in its aspects, and one of great importance. But circumstances lead us to delay this consideration till our next number.

S. V.

Our European Letter.

ROME, January, 1868.

THE MODERN CITY.

Rome has a population of about 210,000. It is a city of a good deal of elegance. It is noted for its palaces, owned by private individuals. These are generally of mediæval origin. The walls of the city are twelve or thirteen miles in circuit, and very picturesque, owing to the different styles of building made by so many hands, from the times of the Cæsars down through the grim picturesqueness of the middle ages, and even to the recent work of Pope Pius IX. By the way, the Pope is extensively fortifying against Italy and Garibaldi. He has adopted the system of sand-bag forts outside the gates. The streets are narrow and the houses high. In this cold winter weather, there is a sharp chill in the sunless streets. Some of the squares and public fountains are very beautiful. Modern Rome has had the spoils of the ancient world to gather from. In almost every public square there is an Egyptian obelisk, with its clear-cut hieroglyphs—plundered from Egypt, of course, during the time of Rome's might. The abundance of marble displayed on the modern buildings was once in the palaces of the Emperors, in temples and monuments of the olden time.

The churches of Rome are gorgeous beyond power of delineation. St. Peter's is grand, notwithstanding the high coloring, the gilding and the almost showy splendor of its decorations. Occidental eyes are dazzled by the magnificence of marble, mosaics, precious stones, sculpture, painting, etc. Then, too, the proportions of the building are so vast and at the same time so harmonious—architecturally, it is truly majestic. That mighty dome, so immense, yet seemingly so light, and even elate with energy of its own, impresses the beholder with awe. St. Paul's church, outside the walls, on the Campagna, where nobody lives, ranks next to St. Peter's, for size and magnificence. For many years the present Pope has lavished immense sums of money upon it, and yet it is not finished. This is his pet work. It is placed out on the bleak Campagna in its present lonely position so as to occupy the site of a more ancient basilica, and also because tradition here locates St. Paul's tomb. I think the Papal power will never build a more imposing edifice.

Rome is crowded with grand old churches. Some of them are, in part, composed of ancient temples and even baths. It is not uncommon to see the dark-hued masonry and elegant Corinthian columns of an old Roman temple, surmounted by a modern dome and a cross. The Baths of Diocletian, on the Quirinal Hill, have been skillfully converted into a church. The fine old Roman dome remaining perfect, and is now the dome of that church.

THE VATICAN.

The Vatican is one of the most extensive palaces in Europe. As to exterior, it is not very imposing, but its size and the treasures of art and literature which it contains, give it an interior splendor. It is a huge collection of buildings built at different periods. It is said to contain 4,442 rooms and eight grand stair-cases, 200 smaller stair-cases and 20 courts. It rises on the slopes of a hill just behind St. Peter's, and is connected with the Castle of St. Angelo by a secret passage-way, resembling an aqueduct. This is for the Pope's retreat, in case of danger. As compared with the bulk of the whole palace, the Pope's private apartments seem to be quite moderate.

The collection of statuary and works of art, running through a wide range, is positively overwhelming to the sightseer. It requires many days to explore the Vatican. I was astonished at the numerous halls containing high cases filled with ancient manuscripts. In these halls on tables and ornamental stands, are arranged the presents which the Pope has received from Kings and Queens. They are numerous and rich.

THE POPE AT A FUNERAL.

My stay in Rome covered the period of the Christmas holidays. I was prevented by illness from seeing the ceremonies at St. Peter's on Christmas day; but the day before I saw the Pope, with his Cardinals and the Roman Senators, at the funeral of a Cardinal, who had recently died. The ceremonies were gorgeous. They were held in one of the smaller churches. The body lay in state upon a catafalque surrounded by close rows of gigantic candles. Occasionally a venerable old priest came in and swung a censer smoking with incense, as he walked around the catafalque.

The soldiers of the Pope's body-guard were out in full force and remarkable splendor of dress and equipments. They are fine looking men. With their great plumes and highly gilded armor, they were the most picturesque looking soldiers I ever saw. They stood on guard at the doors of the church, around the catafalque, and in the aisle. There was not much room left for visitors.

For half an hour before the Pope arrived, the Cardinals had been coming in by twos, attended by Bishops and other clergy. There is a singular lack of breadth of intelligence about their expressions. Their half-female attire, with all its finery, looks bad. It is neither comely nor convenient. After bowing a while at a certain altar, and walking around the catafalque, they retired to await the Pope's arrival.

The streets leading to the church, by which the Pope was to come, were sprinkled with a sort of red powder. At length, amid the roar of artillery, the ringing of bells, the shouts of the populace, and the crash of many coach wheels over the pavements, the Pope arrived. How differently St. Peter, and one greater than he, went to funerals!

The Pope entered the church accompanied by a multitude of Cardinals, Secretaries, Bishops, mace-bearers and other officials. He is a venerable looking old man, with a calm countenance, but apparently with no very great intellectual vigor. He wore a white hat of an immense altitude, whether of paper or of ivory I could not tell. When he bowed at the altar two attendants lifted the hat from the papal brows, afterwards replacing it with the utmost care. As he approached the centre of the church, the soldiers and people all bowed their knees.

There was much fine singing during the mass. The Pope took part in the oral service. He has a good steady smooth voice. The pomp of the service was wonderful for scenic invention. Alas! such pomps in the presence of death are daring mockeries. To attempt to propitiate Heaven with scenic displays, to sing a soul into bliss, to usher it into the angelic societies with theatrical eclat—what could be more childish?

THE RUINS.

What shall I say of the crowded ruins of ancient Rome! So numerous are they, so grand in their decay, and so deeply impressive. I will not attempt any description.

The Pantheon is the most nearly perfect of all the Roman temples. Its fine pillars, its thick walls, its incomparable dome, are just as they were 18 centuries ago. The Latin dedicatory inscription is still quite legible on its front. Triumphal arches, monumental pillars, a wall, or a front of some temple, theatre or bath, meet one very frequently, almost surrounded by the modern houses. The Arch of Titus is particularly interesting for the history which it carries upon its carved sides. It represents Titus carrying away the sacred vessels and other treasures, from the Temple, at Jerusalem. The ruins of the palaces of the Cæsars, of Trajan and Nero, are very extensive. Napoleon has purchased the site of Cæsar's palace, and has laid open the ruins for public inspection in a generous manner. Just in the vicinity of these ruined palaces rises the Colosseum, a mighty structure, which authenticates its greatness to the eye at a glance. With mingled feelings of sadness and wonder, we climb the long disused staircases, to tier above tier of galleries, where now the wild flower, weed, shrub, and even good sized trees flourish.

There is a far-reaching view of Rome and its surrounding scenery from the upper galleries of the Colosseum. It seems to me the experiment of civilization was never made in a more noble natural setting, both of climate and scenery. Well, let the weed and the tree exult over these stubborn ruins. Such a structure is more attractive in decay than in vigor. That was not a civilization to be loved, which dedicated the greatest building in the world to cruelty.

We drove out on the Appian way six or seven miles, the other day. It is lined with tombs; some of them were great structures. Nearly all have been robbed of their marble casings, statuary, etc. We saw the tombs of the brothers Horatii and Curatii, whose tragic story readers of the classics will recall. They are situated close together, of similar shape and size. The fraternity which was interrupted in life was restored at sepulture.

We saw several buildings crowded with sepulchral urns. These urns were generally very beautiful, of marble, with the name of the family cut upon them. How it touches feeling and affection to lift the lid of one of these urns, and look upon the little handfuls of ashes—all that remains of human bodies.

I have now familiarly sketched, often in illness, always in weariness, the travels of many months, hoping that the readers of the PACIFIC might derive somewhat of enjoyment and profit from their perusal. How much I have left unsaid, note-book and portfolios will testify. Now, both illness and a strong homeward desire, lead me to close this correspondence. Do not think, gentle reader, that those who travel always have "a good time." The wear and tear upon brain and heart for one who travels thoughtfully, is very severe. Amid the grand remains of old civilization, you find races of men groping in pitiable darkness, and sunken into almost irrecoverable weakness. (If you have any sympathy for your race, there are certainly strong drafts on your emotions.) Error is mighty. It is enthroned and sceptered. It has ambiguity and prestige; how shall these subdued races discover its deceits, or escape its grasp.

For months we have, as it were, walked among graves—nations dead, or worse than dead. Now it is a keen delight to turn toward the fresher air of that western world which, with freedom and vigor, has the future before it. May God help us to shape that future according to the divine ideal, revealed in the gospel of Jesus Christ.

J. A. D.

Our Chicago Letter.

Good Friday found me in Hartford,—a town where nutmegs are made to an extent not to be apreciated from a distance. "The people of Hartford," said my traveling companion, "know how to do good and get paid for it on a larger scale than any second population within the range of my personal observation." My traveling companion is a man of considerably extended and rather acute observation. The wisdom of the people in Hartford consist chiefly in taking risks against death itself. They are clever mathematicians still: they fix the rates on the outside of margins so prudent that the more risks they cover the more money they have to loan. In every state in the Union their agents by the hundred are taking some risks and a great deal of money. The money comes into Hartford by the bushel, and then goes West on bond and mortagage. A single company has sent to a single loan agency in Chicago half a million of dollars since the first of January, and will continue to send at that rate during the year. The net remittance of a single agency of another company whose headquarters are at Hartford—an agency at Chicago—for the month ending March 31st, 1868, was fifty-one thousand dollars.

A clerical gentleman whose relish for nutmegs had not exhaled at the Theological Seminary confided to a friend that in the organization of a new company some years since he had been allotted a few shares of the stock by a courteous parishioner influential in the management; that only thirty-five per cent had been called in, and that the anual dividends were uniformly ninety per cent., with a rapidly accumulating surplus beside.

Wherefore, having arrived at two o'clock on Good Friday morning, when after a nap and a little later muffins and chocolate, I sallied forth to find men of business, I naturally found none. These prosperous christians had several dinners ahead, and Congregationalists vied with Episcopalians and Catholics in a devout leisure.

Such at least were my impressions. The banks were shut; the insurance offices closed; the publishing houses locked. I was but half pleased, for my engagements in advance allowed me only one day here, and I had important matters on hand. After a bit, a wise friend whispered in my ear. I soon discovered that while the young people were devoutly at church the father and uncles were at their office desks prudently providing for the "what" and the "wherewithal."

BOSTON.

It was snowing fast when I left Hartford, and we got into Boston two hours late because the track was heavy and slippery. Luckily they were full at Parker's, and I had no choice but the ancient Tremont House. Luckily, for I got delicious quarters on the first floor and was "happy ever after." Here one sees the preserves of the truly ancient Boston; the rich unmarried woman, from fifty to seventy-five years old, proud as Lucifer (matches, I mean) and stately as lunatic princesses of the blood Here also the unmarried men of slightly irregular habits perhaps, but of shining pates and immaculate shirt fronts, breakfasting at ten and partial to soda water. Here one is sure to find three or four French couples, and two or three single Britons. The Britons are fiery as to the whiskers, and are especially patronizing toward the Fenian waiters. The French women select the wines with much concern, and their several escorts pronounce discriminatingly upon the samples brought. The landlord seems to be an acclimated Englishman, and taken all in all one gets a foreign and a *distingue* flavor rare to find. There are few boarders and fewer guests; the furniture is not a day less than fifty years old, and there is no dinner after five o'clock; and yet upon my honor, there is more comfort for the money at the Tremont House than anywhere else in Boston.

My business took me where else my taste had drawn me, to the great publishing houses. I found at Little & Brown's the "Spirit of Seventy Six," for which as yet it has been difficult to meet the demand, 2,500 copies having been retailed in Boston alone. The Poet's Corner at Roberts Brothers was as cozy and as sunny as ever, and I was glad to be assured that a large prosperity attends all the new ventures of this relatively young but excellently conducted house. Tilton seems to be prospering as heretofore; Lee & Shepard are now in command of a very large and profitable trade; Prang is steadily extending and improving his publications although Zahm, his right hand manager for many years, has established a promising business on his own account in New York. Ticknor & Fields have been greatly helped by Mr. Dickens' tour although Mr. Dickens himself seems to have disapointed quite as many as he has gratified. Elliott, the importer of choice engravings, and the publisher of Miss Sawyer's almost inspired "Better Land", is prosperous, and with good reason.

He has just brought out her new ideal—"The Vale of Peace." It is engraved by Perrine of New York, the same who did the "Better Land," and is in its details even more carefully done. But the wondrous delicacy of Miss Sawyer's pencil is wholly left behind in the transfer. The value of an ideal face lies in the face, and to miss this is to miss the whole. In the "Better Land" the transfer although incomplete, was so far successful as to command a sale of ten thousand impressions to the best judges of a good picture. The new "Vale of Peace" is not one whit less perfect in the original, but it is infinitely poorer in the engraving, and will not find purchasers among the better critics, unless upon the reputation of the artist.

I learned with great pleasure that Miss Sawyer has consented to place one of her crayon portraits on exhibition in Chicago, and will authorize a few orders She copies from photographs only, enlarging to life size, and finishing with delicacy. I saw in her new studio a face of Whittier, just finished, which is better than any engraved likeness hitherto published.

DICKENS.

Returning to New York, I heard Dickens read in his farewell course at Steinway Hall, on Friday evening. The selections were Nicholas Nickleby at Dootheboy's Hall, and the Boots at Holly-Tree Inn. I was prepared for the disappointment he gave me—that is, prepared in part. It is certain that neither men nor women are homogenous compositions—especially, (if there be a difference) those men and women who manage to distinguish themselves in public life. I saw before me in dandy fripperies the man who created David Copperfield; I listened to a perfect prig—the same who created the perfect Peggotty; I studied the voice and gestures of a stage stilt—the creator of Agnes. What more shall I say? That Dickens on the stage is a stilt, a prig and a dandy is as certain as that, as a maker of books, he is, in a subdued yet honorable sense, superhuman. That is, there are several Dickenses bound up in a single suit of clothes; that is all.

POLITICAL.

I write at the center of political excitements. The people of Washington eat, drink, and are clad in politics. They talk of nothing else. As arid as the air of a convent, where only theological topics are handled, is the atmosphere about the capitol. A convent is not less wholesome—not more hurtful—to the health, than a sojourn here. Men who suck tobacco, men who mouth opium, man who sip whisky, are not worse off than men who tarry long at Washington. Everything fresh and wholesome, everything green and pleasant, fades, blights, mildews here. Politics is but a name for a mental malady which is but a species of hallucination or insanity. When once it has taken a man, it becomes a plague in his flesh, an infection in his garments, a pestilence to those about him. He sees visions and dreams—he chases a shadow and grasps at the moon; he struggles with imaginary foes, and fights with imaginary friends; he grasps great treasures and they turn to great bursted baubles. I am sick of such lunacy; in fifteen minutes I shall be outward bound with a sense of escaping from an asylum or a ghostly prison. My next shall be written at home, if present plans do not miscarry.

Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., of the second Presbyterian Church in Chicago, has just returned from a foreign tour of nine months.

Intoxicating Drinks in France.

TO THE HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE.

My Dear Sir:—While here, I have gathered some statistics with regard to the production and consumption of intoxicating drinks in Paris, as well as in all France, adding some explanations and opinions of my own.

The population of Paris is now estimated at 1,825,000. The consumption of wine in the city, in 1866, was estimated at 77,000,000 (seventy-seven millions) of gallons, being an average consumption to each individual of *Forty-two gallons*, from the earliest infancy up. To each individual over fifteen years of age, an average of *sixty gallons*. The balance of exportations of all kinds of intoxicating drinks, as given by the government, in 1866, amounts to 66,594,582 gallons. The statistics of distilled spirits and strong beers, cordials, cider, and intoxicating drinks, exclusive of wine, are not included in the above, as I have not been able to procure them; but I have for the whole nation. The production of wine, for the year 1865, in France, was rated at 1,089,000,000 gallons. Of distilled spirits, and all other alcoholic drinks, not called wine, 427,746,000. The proportion of this 427,746,000 drunk in Paris I don't add to the above averages of 42 gallons and 60 gallons; but I conclude, as regards this proportion, taking in all the ardent spirits, that it equals, *in naked alcohol*, that in the 77,000,000 gallons of wine drunk in the city per year; but I have for this no positive data.

The population of France for 1865 was 38,000,000. The production of intoxicating drinks of all kinds—wine, distilled spirits, beer, cider, cordials—was estimated at 1,516,746,000 gallons; this, divided by the whole population of the whole empire (38,000,000) gives an average of about 40 gallons to each individual from infancy up, including not only distilled, but wine and other fermented liquors. No chemists in the world are more skilled than those of France, in providing the material for the transmutation of liquors. I could fill a volume with facts in this department of fraud. When here in 1860 I had a letter of introduction to the partner of one of the most extensive wine-producing concerns in the world. This establishment only sold pure wine from their own vineyards. He told me that he found much difficulty in making sales, as the fabrications are so perfect that few could distinguish between the pure and falsified. To my inquiry, what proportion of wines sold and drunk in Paris, in his opinion, was fabricated, he replied, "one-half." With regard to the exportation of intoxicating liquors from France, they are, I believe, almost universally fabricated. I will not ask anyone to add to the government statistics which I have given, the consumption of fabricated wine, which I don't give. I think it would be safe, however, to let the government estimate of yearly consumption stand as it does, and permit the exportation and use of pure and falsified liquors in France, balance the falsified liquors made in the country, and not recorded as productions. It is my belief, that the amount of naked alcohol drunk in this country exceeds that of any nation on the face of the earth, according to population. I hope I am mistaken. Drinking is, in fact, universal. The higher classes, as a whole, are moderate drinkers; still, all drink wine as freely as we do tea and coffee; and the laboring classes drink (as a general rule) to the extent of their ability to pay. Anyone who has become enlightened as to the nature of alcohol, as now fully developed by the learned chemists of France, England, and America, can form his own estimate as to the "temperance of France."

I understand, from the most trustworthy authority, that the average strength of French wines, either by natural fermentation, or the addition of distilled spirits, is 12 per cent.; still, I doubt not, large quantities of the common wine of the country are drank without any enforcement of distilled spirits. What is wanted in this country is truthful statistics, under the sanction of government, with regard to the effect of the drinking usages of the French people on the morals, longevity, and pecuniary interests of the nation. The Emperor, in one of his addresses years since, remarked, that he was desirous of benefitting the "souls" of his people. In what way could he more effectually do this than by spreading before them information and facts as to the injury the soul, as well as the body, receives from the use of the poison alcohol? Until such statistics are gathered up here, as they have been in Great Britain and America, and scattered broadcast before the people, I have very little hope for the spread of temperance principles in this Empire. Everybody drinks here; and I have never found the individual, male or female, who drank wine, that did not defend its use. When I was here 30 years since, Louis Philippe told me that wine was the curse of France; that he wished every grape vine was destroyed, except for the production of food; that total abstinence was the only true temperance; but he did not believe there were fifteen persons in Paris who understood it as it was understood by his family and myself; but he hoped, from the labors in America, in time an influence would flow back upon France, that would be beneficial. I am here again, after the lapse of so many years, and in place of witnessing any abatement of the evil, I think it is on the increase, especially in the use of distilled spirits; greatly stimulated, as I believe, by the almost universal use of tobacco.

The main object I have had in view in collecting these statistics has been to dissuade my countrymen from using any section of our country for the production of wine. It is my belief that the use of our soil for such a purpose would be an unmitigated evil, without a single redeeming benefit. France has been held up for imitation as a temperate nation, and the cultivation of the vine in America recommended as a temperance measure. Not one in hundred thousand of travelers, who visit this continent, takes the least pains to make personal examination in regard to the intemperance of wine-producing countries, and the poverty and crime resulting therefrom. But some have, and their examinations have resulted in facts fully sustaining the opinions so imperatively expressed by Louis Philippe, and others of his countrymen, who have made thorough and personal examinations.

The Count de Montalembert (and he, a Frenchman, should know) said in the National Assembly of France: "Where there is a wine shop, there are the elements of disease and the frightful source of all that is at enmity with the interests of the workman." And here I would express a belief, that, while the government seeks perfect exactness in all details of commerce, yet we know, in America, as it is known in Great Britain, how great is the temptation to give false statements with regard to intoxicating liquors, for the purpose of avoiding taxation. I have just parted with a gentleman, who informs me that the products of small cultivators of the vine, who make enough wine for family consumption, are neither taxed on such wine, nor included in government returns; as also, that near Paris vast quantities of an article called wine, not containing a drop of the juice of the grape, though sold as such, are not included as "wine product" in government statistics. I have but little doubt the same trade of fabrication is carried on in all parts of the empire to an enormous extent, especially in shipping ports.

I desire to avoid the least appearance of exaggeration as to the production and consumption of alcoholic liquors in France. It is sufficiently frightful, as was remarked to me three months since, when I commenced my examinations of a question so full of interest to this great nation as well as to the world.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

Paris, February 20, 1868.

P. S.—From the preceding statistics I have made a calculation of the cost in gold, for a single year, to the drinkers, who, besides consuming these large quantities of alcoholic liquors, glass by glass, have to pay the whole series of costs, including profits of retailers, taxes, and so forth, and the remoter consequences. The whole production of intoxicating drinks, distilled and fermented in France during the year 1865, being one billion five hundred and sixteen millions, seven hundred and forty-six thousand gallons, rating five bottles to the gallon, gives seven billions, five hundred and eighty-three millions, seven hundred and thirty thousand bottles; which, at the low cost of one franc a bottle to the drinker, would amount to seven billions, five hundred and eighty-three millions, seven hundred and thirty thousand francs; or, in American dollars, to one billion, five hundred and sixteen millions, five hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, for a single year's drinking. E. C. D.

—*N. Y. Observer.*

Bretons—Their Intoxication.

A writer in the *Hours at Home*, in an article on "Brittany and the Bretons," describes them as addicted to gross habits of intemperance. He adds his evidence to prove the drunkenness of wine-producing countries in the following account of a ceremony celebrated when a boy reaches his seventh or eighth year:

This is his first lesson in intoxication. A day of public festivity is chosen for this event, which is presided over by his own parents. If his grandsire be living, he is the chief priest of the occasion. The boy is seated on that venerable mentor's lap, and is given several cups of strong wine, in succession, by his father; his mother and a group of friends meantime standing by and hugely enjoying the scene. The boy soon becomes intoxicated, drinking with alacrity, and the result is a grand frolic among all the family. He is expected to follow this lesson up by further self-taught instruction, which usually continues through life. From the time of this initiation into the predominant vice of the peasantry he is allowed to join in all the festivities which transpire, and the more he drinks the better fellow he is. It is no wonder, when we consider that this custom is almost universal, that the vice is almost universal also. So utterly callous is the sentiment of the community, that to drink deep, and be drunk often, is looked upon as rather creditable than otherwise. Even its worst results fail to serve as the least warning. To inveigh against success in drinking would be to call down derision and contempt upon your head. The ill effects of the vice are, it is true, in some degree counteracted by the necessity which forces the peasants to work long and hard every day; and the hardiness of their constitution, and the ruggedness of their coarse blood, more easily resist the influence of drink to waste their energies. The cause of the prevalence of drunkenness among the peasantry is easily seen. Privation is always provocative of excess. The comforts which are in the reach of the peasant are few and poor. His labor is very exhausting; he must have recreation at its end. This one luxury—drink—is within his reach. It it his at will; for wine and *eau-de-vie* are the chief products of Breton soil, and very many peasants themselves manufacture them; they are thus accessible to all. The first thought of the peasant at night-fall, when, after a weary day of toil, he lays down his farming tools, is the little *cabaret*, where his customary stool by the rough deal-table, in the midst of his boon companions, is awaiting him. A fete, or church holiday in the country, is simply an occasion to spend the whole day at the *cabaret*, instead of the evening only. Here the hours fly swiftly, with a goodly stock of white wine, *eau-de-vie*, cider, beer, and that indispensable companion of the peasant, the pipe, and with that rough zest for noisy pleasure which is a feature of the Breton peasant character.

Palestine Exploration.

To the London Times:

I have read with the deepest interest, and at the same time with very great pain, the letter of Mr. Grove, and the accompanying documents, which appeared in the *Times* recently.

The Palestine Exploration Fund is unquestionably the most important agency ever employed for the investigation of the Holy Land. Its object is the accurate and systematic examination of the archæology, topography, geology, physical geography, and natural history of the country, with a special view to biblical illustration. It commends itself, therefore, to scientific men, to students of God's word, and to the whole christian public. Her majesty's government, recognizing the great importance of the undertaking, placed at the disposal of the society a competent staff of royal engineers. The names of Captain Wilson and Lieutenants Anderson and Warren, the leaders of the expeditions, are a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy and thoroughness of the surveys and explanations.

The two expeditions have been eminently successful. Indeed, the results have been far greater than could have been anticipated, considering the limited resources, and they furnish just such information as was most needed. During the first expedition no fewer than 49 places were fixed astronomically, including the leading cities and sites from Baalbek on the north to Hebron on the south. An accurate basis was thus laid down for the construction of a map of the Holy Land. In addition, many important points of topography were cleared up, and a large number of the sites of old Bible cities explored.

The labors of the second expedition have been even more important. Mr. Warren has surveyed the whole plain of Philistia, the mountain region and valley of the Jordan from Jebe Usdum to Jezreel, and a section of Moab and Gilead extending from Heshbon to Jerash. These facts demonstrate the paramount importance of a fully equipped scientific expedition; and I venture to hope that their announcement here will give a new impetus at the present moment to the Palestine Exploration Fund.

But, perhaps, the wonderful discoveries of Mr. Farren in and around Jerusalem will create even a deeper feeling of interest in the minds of the general public. These have already been sketched in the reports published recently in your columns. Their importance to the biblical archæologist can scarcely be over-estimated. He cannot but feel that the great vexed questions of the topography of the Holy City and its sacred monuments are on the eve of solution. In common with many others I have been watching with the most intense eagerness every fresh stage in the excavations, as it corroborated some fact in history, or illustrated some statement in the Bible. The courses of the three ancient city walls, so minutely described by Josephus, are now being gradually traced. The exact sites of the most hallowed spots on earth—the Holy Sepulchre and the Jewish Temple—are in a fair way of being determined.

The colossal foundations of the temple wall, in which are "stones of ten cubits and stones of eight cubits," laid by Solomon or his successors on the throne, are now being laid bare at the enormous depth of 90 feet and more beneath the present surface. The bridge that once spanned the ravine between the palace on Zion and the temple on Moriah, is now proved to have been upwards of 150 feet high. If this be, as it seems, the "ascent" to the house af the Lord, which Solomon showed to the Queen of Sheba, we cannot wonder that on seeing it "there was no more spirit in her." The pinnacle of the Temple," on which the tempter placed the Savior, has just been uncovered to its base, and is found still to have an elevation of 136 feet. The statement of Josephus is, therefore, no exaggeration: "If anyone looked from the battlements into the valley, he would be giddy, while his sight could not reach to such an immense depth." Sections of the ancient wall of Ophel have been exhumed, showing that, as Josephus says, it was joined to the southeast angle of the Temple. Aqueducts, cisterns, and rock-hewn channels and passages have also been discovered within and around the Haram, throwing new light on the buildings, the arrangements, and the services of the Temple.

The great work of a complete exploration of ancient Jerusalem is thus fairly and auspiciously commenced. The opportune visit of the Sultan and Grand Vizier to this country, and the representations made to the latter by the Archbishop of York, followed up, as they have been, by the energy, the wisdom, and the tact, of Lieutenant Warren and his admirable staff, have smoothed down Moslem prejudice, removed local opposition, and thus brought about opportunities for excavation and exploration such as never occurred before; and, besides, large numbers of Arab laborers have been trained to the work, and are eager to be employed; and the exact points for successful exploration are now well known.

Biblical scholars are anticipating with deepest interest fuller discoveries. The attention of the whole christian world is awakened; and just at this most exciting stage Mr. Groves makes the sad, the humiliating announcement: "The funds of the society are almost exhausted."

I cannot believe that the christian public will permit a work so important to be abandoned. There is wealth enough and liberality enough in England to carry it on to a successful issue. I appeal to you, sir, to employ the powerful influence of the *Times* on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund. I appeal to those noblemen and gentlemen of vast wealth, who have already honored it with their patronage, not to abandon it now, when on the eve of complete success. I appeal to the scientific and literary societies of the country to give to it a little out of their surplus revenues. I appeal, also, to the great, and generous, and influential, body of Freemasons to contribute to an undertaking, in which they must feel a very special interest—the complete investigations of the remains of the Jewish Temple. It is, in fact, a work of common interest to christendom and to science. England has ever been foremost in the cause of scientific research, and now that scientific is linked to biblical research on the sacred soil of Palestine, the liberality of our country will surely not fail.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. L. PORTER.

Assembly's College, Belfast.

The Minimum Christian.

The minimum christian? And who is he? The christian who is going to heaven at the cheapest rate possible. The christian who intends to get all of the world he can, and not meet the worldling's doom. The christian who aims to have as little religion as he can, without lacking it altogether.

The minimum christian goes to church in the morning, and in the evening, also, unless it rains, or is too warm, or too cold, or he is sleepy, or has the headache from eating too much at dinner. He listens most respectfully to the preacher, and joins in prayer and praise. He applies the truth very sensibly sometimes to himself, but oftener to his neighbors.

The minimum christian is very friendly to all good works. He wishes them well, but it is not in his power to do much for them. The Sabbath-school he looks upon as an admirable institution, especially for the neglected and ignorant. It is not convenient, however, for him to take a class. His business engagements are so pressing during the week, that he needs Sabbath as a day of rest; nor does he think himself qualified to act as teacher. There are so many persons better prepared for this important duty that he must beg to be excused; still, he will do it if he must. He is in favor of visiting the poor, but he has no time to take in these labors of love. He is very friendly to home and foreign missions, and gives his mite. He thinks there are "too many appeals," but he gives, if not enough to save his reputation, pretty near it; at all events, he aims at it.

The minimum christian is not clear on a number of points. The opera and dancing, perhaps the theater, and card-playing, large fashionable parties, give him much trouble. He can't see the harm in this, or that, or the other amusement. There is nothing in the bible against it. He does not see but a man may be a christian, and dance or go to the opera. He knows several excellent persons who do. Why should not he?

In short, the minimum christian well knows that he cannot serve God and mammon. He would if he could, but he will come just as near doing so as he can. He will give to himself and the world all he may, and to God as little as he can, and yet not lose his soul. He stands so close to the dividing line between the people of God and the people of the world, that it is hard to say on which side of it he actually is found.

Ah, my brother, are you making this attempt? Beware, lest you find at last that in trying to get to heaven with as little religion as possible, you have missed it altogether; lest, without gaining the whole world, you lose your own soul. The true child of God does not say, "How little," but "How much may I do for my God?" They thus judge, that, as one died for all, he died that they which live should no more live for themselves, but for him that died for them. Leaving the things that are behind, they reach forth towards those that are before, ever exclaiming: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits?"

Reader, are you a minimum christian? There is reason to fear that such are no christians at all. "Not every one that says, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven."

A HOLY LIFE.—The rising of the sun is known by the shining beams; the fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving; even so certainly is God's spirit known by the shining light of holy conversation; even so the purging fire of grace is known by the burning zeal against sin, and a fervent desire to keep God's commandments; even so certainly the life and liveliness of faith is known by the good motives of the heart, by the bestirring of all the powers, both of the soul and body, to do whatsoever God wills us to be doing, as soon as we once know He would have us do it. He that has this evidence has a bulwark against despair, and may dare the devil to his face.

Church Directory.

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First Congregational Church.—Corner of California and Dupont Streets; Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service; L. B. Benchley, Superintendent.

Second Congregational Church.—Taylor Street, near Geary; Rev J. A. Benton, Pastor. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service; E. D. Sawyer, Sup't.

Third Congregational Church.—Fifteenth Street, near Mission; Rev. Selah Merrill, Acting Pastor Sabbath School at 1 P. M.; Amasa Pratt, Superintendent.

Green Street Congregational Church.—Green Street, between Stockton and Powell; Rev. E. C. Bissell, Pastor. Sabbath School at 1 P. M.; H. H. Lawrence, Superintendent.

South Park Congregational Church.—Corner of Silver and Third Streets; Rev. J. P. Moore, Acting Pastor. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.; Charles J. King, Superintendent.

Mariner's Church (undenominational).—Corner of Sacramento and Drumm Streets; Rev. J. Rowell, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M.; F. W. Gill, Superintendent.

OAKLAND.

First Congregational Church—Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets; Rev George Mooar, Pastor.

HAYWARDS.

Eden Congregational Church.—Rev. B. N. Seymour, Pastor.

SAN MATEO.

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REDWOOD.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. R. B. Snowden, Acting Pastor.

PESCADERO.

First Congregational Church.—Rev ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

SANTA CRUZ.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor.

SOQUEL.

Preaching Station.—Rev. W. A. Tenney, in charge.

SAN JUAN.

First Congregational Society.—Rev. S. Bristol, Acting Pastor.

SANTA BARBARA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. A. Johnson, Acting Pastor.

SATICOY.

First Congregational Society.—Rev. M. B. Starr, Acting Pastor.

LOS ANGELES.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. A. Parker, Acting Pastor.

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First Congregational Church.—Rev. B. S. Crosby, Acting Pastor.

SAN BUENAVENTURA.

Congregational Society.—Rev. S. Bristol, Acting Pastor.

EUREKA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting Pastor.

HYDESVILLE.

Congregational Society.—Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting Pastor.

PETALUMA.

First Congregational Church.—Corner of Fifth and B Streets; Rev. W. C. Pond, Pastor.

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First Congregational Church.—Sage's Hall, Main Street; Rev. C. H. Pope, Acting Pastor.

CLAYTON.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting Pastor.

SOMERVILLE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting Pastor.

NORTONVILLE.

Preaching Station.—Rev. J. W. Brier, in charge.

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First Congregational Church.—Rev. R. Graves, Acting Pastor.

IRON HOUSE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. R. Graves, Acting Pastor.

RIO VISTA.

Congregational Society.—Rev. S. B. Dunton, in charge.

SACRAMENTO.

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CACHE CREEK.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. T. Thacher, Pastor.

CHICO.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting Pastor.

OROVILLE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

DOWNIEVILLE.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

NEVADA.

First Congregational Church.—Corner of Church and Main Streets; Rev. J. Fraser, Acting Pastor.

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First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. T. Wills, Acting Pastor.

DUTCH FLAT.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. E. Benton, Acting Pastor.

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First Congregational Society.—Rev. J. N. Hubbard, in charge.

FOLSOM.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. ——— ———, Acting Pastor.

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First Congregational Church.—Rev. ——— ———, in charge.

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First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting Pastor.

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ELLIOT DISTRICT.

Preaching Station.—Rev. A. Willey, in charge.

AUSTIN CREEK.

Preaching Station.—Rev. J. Berger, in charge.

Rev. M. Kellogg, Professor in College of California. In charge of Union service at "The Point," Oakland.
Rev. J. H. Warren, Agent of A. H. M. Society, San Francisco.
Rev. J. P. Moore, City Missionary, San Francisco.
Rev. W. C. Bartlett, Editor, San Francisco.
Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Teacher, Oakland.
Rev. S. Y. Blakeslee, Editor, Oakland.
Rev. M. Harker, without charge, San Francisco.
Rev. H. Cummings, without charge, Petaluma.

Oregon.

ASTORIA.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. D. B. Gray, Acting Pastor.

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First Congregational Church.—Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D. D., Pastor.

OREGON CITY.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. P. S. Knight, Acting Pastor.

SALEM.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. P. S. Knight, Pastor.

ALBANY.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. J. F. Damon, Acting Pastor.

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HILLSBORO'.

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DALLES.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. T. Condon, Acting Pastor.

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Rev. H. Lyman, Professor in Pacific University, Forest Grove.
Revt O. Dickinson, Agent, Salem.

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Rev. C. A. Huntington, Missionary, Olympia.

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Howard Presbyterian Church.—Mission Street, between Third and Fourth; Rev. H. M. Schaller, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath School, 9½ A.M.; W. L. Palmer, Superintendent.

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Emanuel Presbyterian Church.—Corner of Folsom and Seventh Streets; Rev. P. Fox, Pastor. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.; Rev. P. Fox, Superintendent.

Preaching Station.—Corner of Folsom and Twenty-first streets; Rev. J. Pierpont, in charge.

Preaching Station.—Potrero; Rev. I. N. Hurd, in charge

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First Presbyterian Church—Rev. G. Pierson, Pastor.

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First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. M. Alexander, Pastor.

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Rev. J. Sessions, D. D., Oakland.
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Preaching Station.—Corner Twenty-second and Folsom Streets; Rev. J. H. Marr, in charge.

United Presbyterian Church.—At City College Chapel, Stockton Street, near Geary; Rev. M. M. Gibson, Pastor. Sabbath School, 9½ A.M.; J. Kirkpatrick, Superintendent.

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NAPA.

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SILVEYVILLE.

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RIO VISTA.

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JACKSON.

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Rev. F. Buel, Agent American Bible Society, San Francisco.
Rev. P. V. Veeder, City College, San Francisco.
Rev. C. R. Clarke, Teacher, San Francisco.
Rev. B. I. Lee, San Francisco.
Rev A. Williams, San Francisco.
Rev. J. Woods, Healdsburg.
Rev. J. Wylie, Napa.
Rev. H. B. Benham, Sebastopol.
Rev W. H. Cain, San Francisco.
Rev. J. Phelps, D.D., San Francisco.

Oregon.

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CALAPOOIA.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting Pastor.

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JACKSONVILLE.

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Rev. J. S. Reasoner, Brownsville.

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Literary Notices.

THEOLOGICAL INDEX: References to the Principal Works in every Department of Religious Literature: Embracing nearly Seventy Thousand Citations, Alphabetically Arranged, under Two Thousand Heads. By Howard Malcom, D.D., L.L.D. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1868. 8vo, pp. 487.

We examined a portion of this book in the proof-sheets, and expressed our opinion that it would be a work of great utility. A fuller examination has confirmed our first impressions. The book gives information which is greatly needed, and by which those engaged in the selection of libraries may be aided, and those studying particular topics may find where and by whom the topic has been discussed. For example, if one wishes to examine the subject of "Instrumental Music in Churches," he will find, on page 244, the titles of fifteen books in favor, and twenty against their use. The greatness of the work may be imagined from the declaration of Dr. Malcom, that it contains "seventy thousand citations." To students and young ministers it must be of great service, and we commend it to their attention. —*Presbyterian.*

HEAVENLY ECHOES: A New Collection of Hymns and Tunes for Sunday Schools and Social Meetings. By Horace Waters. Published by C. M. Tremaine, 481 Broadway, New York.

A new Sunday-school Hymn and Tune Book. We notice some of the old favorite hymns in this collection. Many, however, are new, and, we suppose, are from the same hand that has given us many that are good.—*Exchange.*

Literary Intelligence.

THE CALIFORNIA TEACHER, for May, came duly to hand, and was overlooked last week. We publish its table of contents: Defects in our School System; Blackboards; Resident Editors' Department—Legislation for San Francisco Schools; State University; The Geological Survey; Board of Education; Repealed; Industrial School; Sacramento Schools; A Shrewd Measure; Sensible Men; Failed to Pass; Successful; Personal; Tax for Building School Houses; The New York Speaker; Apparatus for the State Normal School, etc., etc.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY—by the Am. Colonization Society—April, 1868. Contents: Address of Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D.; Address of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen; Address of Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D.D.; Address of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe; The Cause in New York—To the Friends of the Negro Race; Two Thousand Freedmen; Our Spring Expedition; Intelligence from Liberia; Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll; Female Education in Liberia College; The Arabic Language in Liberia; Origin of African Colonization; Hon. Norman Williams; Items of Intelligence; Receipts of the Society. We always favor the going of the colored people to Africa, when they are willing to go. And we wish to be just to them, if they decline to go.

We have received from the seat of government the speech of the Hon. W. Higby, M.C., on ALASKA; which was delivered the 21st of March, 1868. Mr. Higby ably represents the Second Congressional District of California. He also represents the true sentiments of California upon the propriety of the Alaska appropriation. Let the country be paid for according to the terms of the treaty. Most absurd is the opposition of such men as Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. We believe that Congress will agree with Mr. Higby. We wish Alaska promptly paid for.

We have received and read the direct, pointed, and manly, speech of the Hon. J. A. Peters, M.C., from Maine, on the admission of Alabama, proposed by one of the Supplementary Bills. This speech was delivered in the hall of the house of Representatives, March 21st, 1868, and was the sequel to a speech, by the same person, delivered January 17th, 1868. Alabama was not at that time restored to the Union. We have the hope that she is to come in shortly, and that her coming will be an ovation of liberty, loyalty, and law.

MERRY'S MUSEUM, in its improved form, and under its new management and editorship, deserves and meets a warm welcome. It slips quietly in, and finds a place beside *Our Boys and Girls*, gains a constituency without ever jostling the attractive *Riverside*, or winning one subscriber from the fascinating *Young Folks*. It is a wonderful feature of our American life, that the very multiplication of these periodicals seems to increase the call for them. If conducted with ability, they are a success; if not, whether for young or old, they fail.

HARPER'S BAZAAR has also thus early won its place as a necessity to the ladies in many family circles. It fills an important gap, and the beauty and completeness of its fashion plates, as well as its literary attractions, will soon secure a circulation on a par with the *Weekly*. We are glad the enterprise is in such energetic and safe hands, which are sure to do well whatever they undertake.

O. M. Clayes has copyrighted in the United States District Court the title of a map: "The San Joaquin Valley and the Adjacent Mining Counties."

THE CANADIAN INDEPENDENT, for April, has these contents: Pastoral Visiting; Missionary Deputations "On Strike;" Materials for our Church History; Worship; Reform of the Theater; Home Department; Correspondence; Literary Notices; British and Foreign Record; Official; News of the Churches; Obituary; Gleanings.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE, for April, has arrived. We have only time to give the contents, taking the excellence for granted. Contents—The Seaboard Parish, XXIV–XXVII; George Herbert's Last Sunday, A Fancy; Hymns of the English Nonconformists; The Christian Life in Verse, Part II—The Spirit; The Epistle to the Hebrews; The Occupations of a Retired Life, XV–XVII; "Ecce Homo;" Bird-notes; Saving Knowledge, V; The Heritage of Children; The Crown of Life—A Dream; The Church and the Poor; Notes for Readers out of the way. For sale by W. E. Loomis, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

THE MUSICAL PIONEER, a modest but neat monthly, of 12 pages, is upon our table. It is published by F. J. Huntington & Co., 459, Broome street, New York, at 50 cents per annum. It contains among its contributors such interesting and able men as Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D.D., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. The numbers before us are exceedingly rich and interesting in reading matter, while the music of a single number is worth the price of subscription. This little monthly is doing a good work in disseminating correct ideas in reference to music. It is an old acquaintance, and we wish it great success.

THE PACIFIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL is on our table. This is the number for May, and seems both readable and useful. Contents: Original Communications—Physiological View of the Nervous System and its disorders; Delirium Tremens; Case of the Disease of the Supra-Renal Capsules, and Abscess of the Left Kidney; Case of Albuminuria in a Child; Bi-lateral Incision of the Neck of the Womb in Dysmenorrhea, with or without sterility; Treatment of a severe case of Hooping Cough by Vaccination. Correspondence—A Libel on the Profession; Prevention of sickness from Chloroform Inhalation. Reviews and Notices of Books—Thomas on Diseases of Women; Cullerier's Atlas of Venereal Diseases, Bumstead; Bedford's Obstetrics; Niemeyer's Lectures on Pulmonary Phthisis—Parke; Condie on Diseases of Children; Hardy on the Dartrous Diathesis; Tanner's Signs and Diseases of Pregnancy. Editorial—Close of the Volume; What Fools our Fathers were; Amputation at the Knee-Joint, etc. General Summary—Items of News. Published by Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, and for sale by newsdealers.

GOOD WORDS, an illustrated monthly, London, April, 1868. This magazine is, on the whole, the foremost British monthly, of a semi-religious character, and is always worthy of a most careful reading. Contents for April: The Woman's Kingdom, IX–XI; A Russian Fabulist; A Week on the North Coast of Cornwall; Erasmus in relation to the Reformation; Pawnbroking in Paris; The Ship's Doctor; Our Lord's Greatest Miracle; Recent Speculations on Primeval Man; A Workingman's Courtship; Hero Harold; Our Sunday Schools; Strange, but not Untrue. For sale by W. E. Loomis, corner of Sansome and Washington streets.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, for April 18th, has come to hand, and presents this very fine table of contents: Richardson's Novels; Phineas Finn, Part VI; Comparative Popularity of Coins; All for Greed, Part VI; Social Commotions; New Style of Printing; Swamp Lands of Louisiana; The Talmud; A Sister's Story; Preservation of European Peace; Dr. Pusey on Modern Society; Emotional Skepticism; Weekly Cynicism; The Girl of the Period; Poetry, four pieces. For sale by W. E. Loomis, and other dealers.

We are indebted to the Hon. Horace Capron for the Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for March.

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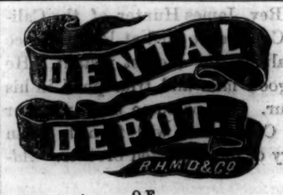

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PRAYER-MEETINGS.—The prayer-meeting is the life of the church. The attendance upon the meeting and the spirit of the meeting show the vitality of the church, and the religious feeling of the members. These meetings must be attended. Christians cannot live near to God, and walk together in love, and grow in grace, who do not attend them, and attend them with joy and gratitude. The public services of the Lord's house, on Sundays, are for worship in a general way, and cannot be neglected with impunity. The closet is for the soul's private communion with God, and must not be forsaken by any christian. The prayer-meeting is for social as well as religious culture and communion, and meets a want which no other religious exercise, or meeting, can meet. And this want is a great one, the greatest of all. Souls will languish that are not fed by it. A church will languish in which it is not enthusiastically attended and sustained. Every christian should make room for it in his arrangements, and make the going to it the event of the week, with which nothing is to interfere. Every christian should prepare for it, by private prayer and meditation. He should go to it with mind and heart alive to its importance that he may get the full benefit of it. It should be a power and a beauty in his life. Go, as persons, go, as households, go, in throngs, to the prayer-meeting, and pray with all your might.

DEPARTURES.—At this season of the year every steamer, for the East, goes away crowded. It is the time when people go to visit their friends. Sometimes a majority of the passengers are women and children. Every week we are called to say good-bye to some departing friend. We are glad when those who have been long on this coast can command time and means to revisit the scenes of other years, and pass a few months in the midst of them. Yet we are sorry to spare them, even for a day; and we often miss them very much. In most cases they will return and resume their places and their work, and be to us what they were before. But in some instances it will be otherwise. The past will never be renewed. The friends will never return, or they will change their residence, or their business, or their relations, and they will not be to us what they were. This uncertain forelooking saddens us, and we think, as friends depart, whether the loss is to be temporary or permanent. This year the frequent steamers and low fares start many on Eastward journeys who have long been waiting the opportunity. Not one of us is without a friend thus gone. Some of us are thinking daily of a score of them. We should be glad in their gladness, though in doubt concerning the future. And most of all we should pray God to be with them, to defend them, to give them health, to give them the sweetness of his presence, and to restore them to us. We should pray that they and we may meet again better christians than when we parted.

ERUPTION.—The grand volcano of Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, burst into an unusual state of eruption on the 7th of April, preceded by earthquake phenomena. On Thursday, April 2d, the most violent earthquake ever known in that region occurred. There was a great loss of life in the district of Kau, caused mainly by an immense tidal wave of the sea, which swept off hamlets and houses with their inhabitants, and by an eruption of soil and mud, from the mountain side at Ipuu. About one hundred persons are supposed to have perished in these convulsions of nature. It is possible that the number is exaggerated. Kona and Waiohinu are the villages that have suffered most. In the latter place the buildings have all been either moved, or thrown down. At the latest dates yet received, several lava streams were flowing down the mountain, and more than 1,500 shocks of earthquake had been felt. All this is striking, is wonderful, is terrible. We pity those who have suffered so severely from alarm, and loss, and death. We sympathize with the congregations that have lost their church buildings. And yet, how awfully grand it must have been! It is not strange that people here are taken with the longing to look on scenes of such grandeur and sublimity. We hear that several persons, some of them ladies, are about to make an excursion to Hawaii for impression, instruction, and health. We wish them safety and enjoyment. We trust they will behold that which will do them good all the days of their lives; and that they will evermore gladly and devoutly say: "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty!"

FAREWELL OF DICKENS.—The speech made by Dickens at the banquet given him, by the gentlemen of the Press, in New York, was a very good one. It does him credit in many ways. It shows him better acquainted with America than he once was, shows that he lives and learns, and shows that he has come to a more nearly just appreciation of our American people and institutions. Mr. Dickens has left our shores well rewarded for his past writings, and his recent readings. He has now really nothing to complain of. There have been always golden opinions of him in our country. He has now received our gold, in addition, and departs well pleased with his second visit to the great republic. We wish him many more days, and more good works. In personal esteem it is doubtful whether Mr. Dickens has gained by his sojourn in our land. It is a matter of curiosity to read the accounts people give of him, and the record of their impressions concerning him. Mr. Dickens had brought into the world of literature several new, unique, and beautiful characters. And many had imagined that the author must be as unique and beautiful a man. Such were disappointed when they met him. He is not lovely, nor beautiful, nor charming, as a man; but rather cold, distant, pretentious, and dressy. It is one of our hard lessons to learn that people may write nobly and beautifully, who are themselves ignoble and ugly, in person, if not in character. Poor humanity! We find it everywhere much the same. And nowhere is it perfect; usually very imperfect.

DISRAELI'S SPEECH.—We have read the closing part of the last speech of the Premier of England, before the taking of the vote on the resolutions concerning the established church in Ireland. The speech is a strong one, in nervous English, but it did not save his cause from defeat. His appeal was made to fears, difficulties, prejudices, and futurities. He warns the people that if the established church in Ireland goes, all goes. The abolishment of that is the abolishment of every other one. The same reasons that remove the establishment from Ireland would remove it from Scotland, from Wales, and even from England, in due time. If there ought to be no established church maintained in any part of the country where the great majority were opposed to it, then there should be none in Scotland, or Wales, any more than in Ireland. Now, in all this, Mr. Disraeli was right and consistent. But he thought to frighten the members of parliament by holding up such results as possible. We can see that they are logical results. And the prospect of such results does not alarm us at all. They are rather pleasing. And it cheers us to find that the statesmen of England see that the English church establishment is on very unsteady foundations, and that the Irish church question will turn into a Scotch church question, and then into a national church question. So be it. That is what it will turn into; and the sooner the better. The majority of the people of Great Britain are not of the state church, and it ought not to be imposed on them in any manner.

Religion Without Christ.

We cannot even name the true religion without calling it the christian religion. But there are not a few who seem practically to think that they can keep the substantive and reject the adjective.

There is now a very simple way of testing the place of Christ in what we call the christian system. The surest method often of estimating the value of anything called in question is to consider how we should get along without it. Take away Christ from the christian religion, and how much will remain?

"Well," you say, "we should no longer call it the 'christian religion,' perhaps, but we might characterize it as the 'religion of the bible.'"

But how much bible shall we have left, when we have taken away Christ from it? The New Testament, of course, goes at a stroke. The four Evangelists have lost their theme. There is no longer any life of Jesus of Nazareth to record. The fame of him, as a mighty healer and a mighty teacher, dies out along the shores of the great sea and among the hills and valleys of Judea and Galilee. The courses of nature have no complaining protest to enter against the strong behest that broke in, with frequent interruption, upon their immemorial constancy. There are no longer any four Evangelists to write. Matthew sits still at the receipt of custom in Capernaum, and no voice startles his official ear with the words, "Follow me!" Mark leads an uneventful life beneath his mother's roof in Jerusalem, the quiet of the home uninvaded by apostolic feet. Luke practices medicine in distant Antioch, and knows nothing of the higher cure wrought by the Great Physician. John renews, from year to year, his fishing gear on the banks of Gennesaret, and never speculates upon fishing for men.

The epistles are all unwritten, for the churches, to which they were addressed, are all unfounded; the lessons they convey were never authenticated; the writers have disappeared. Saul of Tarsus rides whither he will, and on whatever errand, with no miraculous arrest, no unseen One standing in the brightness, and testifying, "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest."

"But the Old Testament remains." Ah, does it? What becomes of all the prophecies that speak of Christ and his coming kingdom, and develope human histories in connection with the fortunes of that kingdom? How many of the strings of Isaiah's harp, as he sings of the Lamb, dumb before her shearers, are vibrant still? Where are the tender and triumphant Messianic psalms? The prototypes of him who should come, David and Joshua, and Moses and Melchisidec, and Abel, sink back unsummoned into nameless dust. The entire Jewish race, called into history out of the loins of the Patriarch, to receive and transmit the knowledge, the institutes and the oracles of the Most High God, in reference to the kingdom of Christ—to constitute the human lineage of the Messiah, and to build the substructions of the Christian Church, what part in history remains for this race to act?

What significance lingers in all the sacrificial ritual? The whole system of offerings, oblations and sacrifices, is without interpretation. It commemorates nothing—it heralds nothing. It gives out hints forever unconfirmed—inarticulate mutterings of truth, never rising into clear and audible speech.

We have the first Adam, father of fallen humanity, but not the second, father of the new holy family. The record of the creation remains, but no record of redemption. We have Paradise lost, but not Paradise regained. The Garden of Eden is there, but not Gethsemane. The tempter is there, but not the conqueror; the old serpent, but no seed of the woman who should bruise the serpent's head. The tree of knowledge of good and evil, but nowhere the ever-blooming, ever-fruited tree of life. What a mutilated book! What a mutilated world! Fragments both, whose designed and perfect symmetry no mind could guess from these shattered and headless remains.

Whoso would keep his Bible, must keep his Saviour.

In the same way we might test the effect upon *religious doctrine*, if we take away Christ. We might show how the question of *worship* would be affected. We might enter the domain of a christian's private experience and exhibit the sad bereavement there. We might open the volume that gives us the history of christian progress on earth, and show what erasures those pages must suffer.

What one name is this that pivots thus the whole being, action and destiny of humanity? What is this cornerstone of such a temple? Upon what does God build with such a domed grandeur that immortality, with all its hosts and all its glories, tabernacles beneath it, and the throne of the Infinite is there?

Earth itself and her history have no meaning, no progress, no purpose, without the presence and work of Christ. That work is the live throbbing heart of the whole, sending out its arterial fullness to every part. It is the crystallizing law that shapes, controls and colors all. S.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

At the regular communion season, observed Sunday, May 3d, at the Green street Congregational church, there were received into the church, by profession of faith, nineteen; and by letter, one. This accession is the good fruit of a happy revival of religion in the church and society, in the months of March and April. We are glad to know that this church is gradually surmounting its difficulties, growing in power, courage, and faith, and increasing in favor with God and with man.

The Congregational society in Stockton has just made a present of six hundred dollars to their new pastor, the Rev. J. A. Daly, to enable him to furnish his home, and begin the business of housekeeping in that pleasant city. The attendance at the prayer meetings of the church in Stockton is a good indication of its life and success. Last Friday night there were more than forty persons present.

The Congregational church building at Los Angeles will be dedicated on Sunday, May 24th, in the morning. The sermon will, probably, be preached by the Rev. J. A. Johnson, of San Bernardino. It is to be regretted that none of the ministers from this city can be present at this interesting service.

During the next six months the Rev. Mr. Morgan will supply the churches of Copperopolis and San Andreas, as well as that of Murphy's, as far as may be in his power, and with regularity. Four persons united with the Copperopolis church on the 3d of May.

The Congregational church in Pescadero has invited the Rev. M. Harker to be the acting pastor of the church for the next twelve months; and he has accepted the invitation. The prospects of the church are now of an encouraging nature. We wish our brother and his people the best of blessings.

Six persons united with the Congregational church at Grass Valley, on the 10th of this month. Three of them have been recently converted by means of the neighborhood prayer meeting. The church generally is in a prosperous condition.

Last Sabbath morning, at Calvary Presbyterian church, previous to the communion services, eight persons were admitted to membership—six by letter, and two on profession of faith. Since the previous administration of the Lord's supper one member had died, and one had been dismissed to another church.

The new Presbyterian church edifice, erected by the congregation under the Rev. J. H. Marr, situated on Howard street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, beyond the Mission Dolores, was dedicated last Sunday afternoon, May 10th. The Rev. Dr. Wadsworth preached the sermon from Eph. 2: 19–22. The Rev. Messrs. Fackler, Veder, and McMonagle assisted in the services. The audience was very large. A collection, amounting to $75, was taken up, without any special appeal made. The building has cost $7,000. $4,000 remain unpaid. This sum has been assumed by several responsible men, so that the new church will not be embarrassed by the debt. The occasion was a happy one; nothing but the unusual heat of the weather causing the least discomfort.

At a recent communion of the Presbyterian church in Staunton, Virginia, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. William E. Baker, twenty-seven persons were added to its numbers—twenty-three on profession of faith. About twelve years ago Mr. Baker came to this state, and organized the Presbyterian church in Sacramento; which he left in the course of a year or two, and gave up California altogether.

The Rev. James Hunter of the California Conference died at his residence at Petaluma, on the 1st instant. He was a good man and triumphed in his last hour. We presume some member of the Conference will furnish us an obituary of our departed brother.—*Advocate.*

On Sunday, 26th April, the "First Baptist church of Vallejo" was organized, with the assistance of Rev. J. D. Beugless. There were eleven constituent members. The society adopted what is known in this country as the "Philadelphia Confession of Faith," known in England as "The Confession of 1689," (taking the place of "The Confession of 1643,") adopted and put forth by over one hundred Baptist congregations in England and Wales, and of which the "Declaration of Faith" of the Second Baptist church of Rochester is a brief summary. S. T. Dodson and S. C. Coombs were elected deacons; Capt. A. D. Wood, Chas. L. Whitney, Dr. L. C. Frisbie, Max Albrecht, Sanford C. Baker, S. T. Dodson and Capt. John Greenwood, Sr., were elected Trustees; Stephen Hathaway, Treasurer, and Max Albrecht, Clerk. A committee consisting of two deacons, was appointed on place of worship and ministerial supply. A prayer meeting (weekly, from house to house) was appointed for Thursday evening.—*Vallejo Recorder.*

The largest Temperance gathering which has been held on this coast, for years, assembled last night at Temperance Legion Hall, to hear the Rev. H. B. Hibbens, Chaplain U. S. flagship Pensacola and E. Z. C. Judson, the great novelist, editor and temperance lecturer. The Rev. Mr. Hibbens was first introduced by the commander-in-Chief, F. E. R. Whitney. The speaker occupied the marked attention of the audience for about three quarters of an hour. Mrs. J. M. Cutter read an original poem, entitled "The march of Temperance." E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline) was then introduced to the audience, amid thunders of applause. His remaks were few but to the point, and more than satisfied the audience as to his capacity as a temperance lecturer, and convinced them that his reputation as such has been well earned. The crowd was immense; several hundred went away unable to procure seats, and the sidewalks in front of the hall were crowded by those who were unable to get inside.—*Times, May 11th.*

Judge Provines has rendered his decision in the case of the People *vs.* Chas. Freitsch arrested for keeping open a theatre on the Sabbath. The defendant; demurred and the decision was on the demurrer. The statute under which the prosecution is instituted is the Act of March 16, 1865, entitled "An Act to prohibit barbarous and noisy amusements on the Christian Sabbath." In the different sections of the Act the day is designated as the Sabbath without the addition "Christian." The terms Lord's day, Sunday, or first day of the week, do not occur. The defendant contends that the Act is unconstitutional. It is believed, says the Court, that the Act has never been Judically construed or its validity expressly determined by any of the highest Courts of the State. It was not the question in *Ex parte* Newman, and therefore was not adjudged unconstitutional, as counsel for the defendant insists. The Act of April 10, 1858, was the one declared constitutional by the Court, but the present Act was not called in question. The Act of 1861 has been twice declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. The policy of Sunday Laws is questioned, not only by those who feel their privileges abridged thereby, but also by many who from motives of religion and conscience refrain from seeking their pleasure or profit in the mode forbidden by the Legislature. But with that policy the courts have nothing to do. They cannot hold a law invalid because in the judgment of the judges it is impolitic. They have only to declare what the law is and to enforce it. If the Legislature should enact that such amusements should not be lawful on Wednesday, however arbitrary and unjust it might be, it would be impossible for the courts to declare the Act invalid It would seem that barbarous and noisy amusements (in the offensive sense.) ought to be prohibited on every day of the week alike. The theatre cannot be called a barbarous amusement, for it is one of the most popular amusements of civilized and refined people. Finally, the Court says it is of opinion that the Act is clearly constitutional. The next point raised is, that the day is not defined in the Act; and that the Hebrew Sabbath may as well be refered to by it. It is only in the title of the act that it is mentioned as the Christian Sabbath. The Court then recited authorities to show that the title of an Act may be referred to for the purpose of explaining the Act itself. By reference to the title, therefore, it is evident the day intended is the Christian Sabbath. There is no conflict between the several Acts relative to the Sabbath. The Court, therefore, overruled the demurrer, and the case was set for trial on Monday.—*Bulletin, May 18th.*

The Interior.

CONGREGATIONAL.

OHIO.—Reports from Oberlin are laden with the promises of another revival—or a fresh outburst of the usual revival that is continuous there. Daily meetings are held; Pres. Finney's preaching is in great power; and more attend the Young People's Meetings than can gain admittance.

The church at Atwater celebrated their fiftieth anniversary on the 20th ult. Four of the eleven original members still survive, and three of them were present.

Rev. Francis Bartlett, for some years minister of the church of Coolville, died March 10th, aged 71 years. He came early to Ohio.

MICHIGAN.—Miss Hannah More, for nine years a missionary in Africa, died at Leland, at the home of her old colaborer, Rev. Geo. Thompson, on the 2d ultimo.

Deacon Rutan of Greenville, beside a recent donation of $2,000 to Oberlin College, has just given $20,000 toward the endowment of Olivet College.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A correspondent of the *Presbyter* writes: At Wooster we have the largest Presbyterian church in the Synod of Ohio; and in this region Presbyterianism prevails more than in any other part in the State. In Wayne Co., there are fourteen O. S. Presbyterian churches with a membership, in the aggregate, of over fifteen hundred. Besides these there are four churches within fifteen miles of Wooster, which were once in the county, with an aggregate membership of three hundred. Taking Wooster as the center of a circle, with a radius of fifteen miles, we have in the circle eighteen hundred church members.

The people here do not believe that ministers' children are worse than other people's. Here lived Rev. T. E. Barr, five of whose sons entered the ministry. And here yet lives Rev. A. Hanna, whose eleven sons and sons-in-law are, or were, either ministers, elders, deacons or trustees in the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. D. B. Bradford, pastor of the First United Presbyterian church, Chicago, has received calls to the Old-school churches at Janesville, Wisconsin and Piqua, Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. James Black, Vice-President of Jefferson and Washington College, has been elected President of the Iowa State University.

Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice, formerly of New York city, is now in St. Louis. He is assisting his successor, the Rev. Mr. Niccolls of the second church, in revival labors,

The church at Jefferson has been quickened and strengthened by the recent revival there, receiving several additions. Rev. A. P. Loomis of Ft. Atkinson assisted in special meetings.

Rev. Dr. M. Jewett has been invited to preach every other Sabbath for the Presbyterian church at Rockville. He will continue to supply the Congregational church at West Vigo Ill. on alternate Sabbaths.

Rev. R. M. Overstreet of Franklin, Ind., has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Sandwich, Ill.,

Rev. N. L. Evern, of Chensa, Ill., and for nine years pastor of the church in Madison, Wis., has accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Rev. A. L. Brooks accepts a call from Peoria to Decatur, Ill.

The East.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MAINE.—Judge Wm. Berry, who died at Biddeford, March 15th, at the age of fifty-six, was a most efficient member of the Second Congregational Church and a teacher in the Sabbath school, During his sickness of nearly a year, he has been an appreciative reader. For the last thirty-one days of his life he took no food—nothing but morphine and ice, yet his mind was clear and full of peace.

The funeral of Dr. Shepard of Bangor who died at the age of sixty-six, was held March 26th. Prayer was offered at the house by Prof. Herrick, and at 2 o'clock a large company assembled at the Central Church, among them many ministers from the city and neighboring towns. The scriptures were read and an address was made by Rev. Enoch Pond, D.D., the other services being performed by Prof. Talcott, Rev. Geo. W. Field, and Rev. S. P. Fay.

VERMONT.—Rev. John H. Worcester, D.D., is temporarily filling the chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of Vermont.

Rev. B. F. Ray, being advised by a council to remain at Hartford, decides to do so, to the great joy of the Hartford people, and the disappointment of those in Lyme N.H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A religious canvass has just been completed in Nashua. Every family has been visited by committees appointed by six evangelical churches. Of the Protestants in the city—numbering 6832, according to the canvass, 4862 class themselves as church goers. Probably one third of this number very rarely attend church. The conclusion is, that one half the Protestant population are church goers.

Rev. Mr. Karr, of Chicopee, Mass., has accepted a call from the First Church in Keene, to settle as colleague with Dr. Barstow, and will be installed about the time of the Doctor's fiftieth anniversary, which will occur about July 1st.

A revival is in progress at Exeter, and more than forty conversions were reported in different congregations in one week. A union prayer meeting is held every Wednesday evening by the Congregational, Baptist and Methodist churches.

CONNECTICUT.—Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, who died suddenly at New Haven, March 27th, was the oldest son of the late Prof. Goodrich of Yale College, was twice settled as pastor—first over the Trinitarian Congregational Church in Malden, Mass., and next over the Congregational Church in Watertown, Conn. Obliged by an affection of the throat to relinquish the pastoral office, he has since resided in New Haven, engaged in literary pursuits, especially in connection with Webster's Dictionary.

Rev. S. S. Martyn, of New Haven, became pastor of the church in Newington, the last week in April. The revival there has wrought a great change in the community, and some seventy-five are expected to be received into the church at the next communion.

It being evident that the Theological Seminary is well established in Hartford, the Trustees have offered for sale the property formerly occupied by that Institution at East Windsor Hill.

The Congregational church, Greenwich, Rev. F. G. Clark, D.D., pastor, has recently received forty-four new members on profession of their faith.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Bishop Eastburn lately preached at the Old South Church, before the Y. M. C. A., wearing neither gown nor bands, and offering extemporaneous prayer; and Dr. Nicholson, not long since, preached a lecture in the pulpit of Dr. Nehemiah Adams, the latter taking part in the service, at Dr. Nicholson's request.

Mrs. Caroline Phelps Taylor, wife of Rev. John L. Taylor of Andover, died April 3d, aged 52. The funeral was attended on Sunday, Prof. Phelps conducting the exercises at the house, and Prof. Park at the Seminary Chapel.

Mr. D. D. Marsh, of the senior class at Andover, has received a unanimous call to the Memorial Church, Georgetown. It is understood that he will accept.

On the afternoon of Fast day, a church of twenty-four members was organized under the name of the Union church at Whittenton village, making the fifth Congregational church in Taunton. Rev. E. Maltby, from whose church a large part of the members came, presided and read the articles of faith.

PRESBYTERIAN.

At the French Protestant church, corner of Seventh and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, Sunday April 5th, there was a very interesting meeting. A young man who had been a Roman Catholic made a profession of faith in this church. He said that, after a long study in the Bible, under the care of the Rev. H. Mauny, he was convinced, by the grace of God, that the true way for any man was to follow Christ, and consequently that he came before the congregation to be asked to be admitted as a member of the Eglise de Christ. Thanking God for his calling to the true faith, he gave also some explanation of the errors of Rome, and concluded by saying that, with the help of God he would be a faithful servant of the church.—*Presbyterian.*

Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., has been elected secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and has accepted the appointment.

Rev. Wolcott Calkins of the North church, Buffalo, not long ago deeply interested his people by preaching a memorial sermon for those members of his Church—seventeen in all—who had died during the past year.

The friends of Old Pine Street Church will rejoice to hear of a precious work of grace going on in this congregation. Rev. R. H. Allen, the pastor, has been preaching every evening for more than two weeks. Twenty-five persons had united with the church up to March 25th.

Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Superintendent of the City Mission in New York, gives the following sketch of the plan of operations: "The first step taken is to visit the poor at their houses, with the twofold purpose of religious conversation and prayer. One hundred and seventeen thousand such visits have been paid during the past year. The visit prepares the way for the tenement-house prayer meeting. Attendance at these has varied from ten to sixty. The leader of such a meeting at the Five Points was unable to find a room in the neighborhood large enough to accommodate those who desired to attend. Finally, when the time is ripe, the mission station is established. Fourteen of these have been organized during 1867; with an attendance at each varying from one hundred to eight hundred. A reading room was added in one ward, and it has been frequented by four thousand three hundred men. Temperance meetings are also held."

The North Board Street Presbyterian church of Philadelphia has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., of the Thirty-four Street church of New York city, which he has accepted.

The Rev. W. Cochrane, of Brantford, Canada West, has declined the call from the First Presbyterian church in Boston, Massachusetts.

News Summary.

City Items.

An alarm of fire was struck at 3 o'clock Friday from box 41. The fire occured in a small frame house on Jones street, and Sutter, occupied in part by a fruit dealer. The building was totally destroyed. Several firemen were injured by the fall of it.

It is stated that the Union State Centeral Committee have purchased the *Abend Post* newspaper, and that it will be conducted as a German Republican daily.

A material reduction will be made in the tariff for telegraphing to Virginia City, Sacramento and Stockton, on the 3d of June, being one-third less than the present rates. Messages can be sent under the new tariff for 50 cents to Stockton and Sacramento, and for 90 cents to Virginia City.

The old Seymour House, on Sansome street, between Bush and Market, is put on wheels, and the other frame houses between its site and Bush street, will be moved off to make room for a fine brick block.

The Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Institute advertise an Industrial Exhibition in Union Square, in August. A plan has been adopted, and preparations for the erection of a structure are in forwardness. Circulars are to be issued to the public; and every effort will be used to make the Exhibition the most attractive ever held.

The *Mining and Scientific Press* gives an account of a new type metal, which is produced at the Montezuma smelting Works, in Humboldt county, Nevada. The metal is obtained by separating the silver from the ore, and is composed of about 30 parts of lead and 70 parts of antimony. Faulkner & Sons, type founders of this city, are using the metal, which with slight additions is said to be superior to that used in the Eastern states.

Judge Provines has fined a man $60, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, for throwing rocks at Chinese women. The brute who went out into a bye-street, and knocked down four or five Chinamen for a pastime, was a bad specimen of the white race, but the villain who set upon the Chinese women with stones, was a worse villain than he.

The new work entitled *The Natural Wealth of California*, a quarto of about 750 pages, by T. F. Cronise, is to be issued by H. H. Bancroft & Co. The right to publish future editions of it in all the states and territories east of the Rocky Mountains and in Europe, has been sold by the author for $7,500, in currency.

Dr. James Blake has been elected President of the California Academy of Natural sciences, vice Whitney, resigned.

A new Chinese restaurant, of the first class, was opened on the west side of Dupont street, near Sacramento, Saturday. The opening was quite an event in that section of the town.

The woman found drowned at the foot of Folsom street on Saturday evening, has been identified. The body is that of Margaret Harris, a native of England. She escaped from the Alms House about a fortnight ago, and since has been stopping at No. 722 Howard street.

Friday evening, while Hose Company No. 3, which has its house on Pacific street near Leavenworth, was going with its truck to the fire on Jones street, a little boy, George Reed, son of Captain Reed of the brig Deacon, was accidentally run over and almost instantly killed.

J. A. Bauer has a portable French machine for making ice in small quantities. The apparatus for making two pounds of ice at a time is not larger than a gallon jug. The refrigeratory process is very simple, and is produced by the mixture of equal parts of carbonate of soda and nitrate of ammonia with water.

Sunday was one of the hottest days ever experienced in this city, the thermometer ranging np to about 80 degrees. People who went on excursions to the country, beyond the reach of the sea breeze, were glad to return, as the heat there was almost insupportable. Monday was very warm, but not equal to Sunday for heat.

A HARD CASE.—A gentleman who had suffered many months with fever and ague, purchased two boxes of Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific for that disease, for $1. He found himself cured before he had taken half one box, and in his gratitude sent his boy to know if the agent would "take back the other box and refund the fifty cents." The agent declined to comply, thinking the cure cheap at $1. See advertisement in another column.

Humphrey's Specific Hoœopathic Medicine Company, 562 Broadway, New York.

State Items.

The Los Angeles *Republican* of May 2d says: A visit to the Real Estate Agency of Widney & Hughes, will convince any one that the desire which has been manifested among people living in the more northern counties, to procure lands upon which to settle about Los Angeles, has not abated. Every steamer brings numerous parties. Rev. J. Talbot, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, has been compelled to resign his charge, for the reason that the salary is insufficient for the support of himself and family. The Congregational Church is approaching completion. It will not be long before it will be ready for dedication. Governor Durkee of Utah, arrived in the city by the last steamer from San Francisco. We believe the Governor intends purchasing a farm in California and making this state his residence, at the expiration of his term of office.

The San Bernardino *Guardian* says: What we want is enterprising and intelligent farmers, vine-growers, horticulturists, stock-raisers, and manufacturers; men with brains, energy, and some capital. In the large influx of immigration, we may rationally expect many such. They are welcome in Southern California. San Bernardino county invites them to prospect her valleys and mountain ranges, and spy out the fatness of the land.

James J. Fenton, a very promising young man of about 20 years of age, and son of Patrick Fenton, formerly of San Francisco, who now resides near Santa Clara on his farm, met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his life May 15th.

Kaolin, according to the Stockton *Independent*, has been found in San Joaquin county. The specimen before us is a cube five by eight inches, weighing nearly three pounds, of a brilliant white lustre, without fracture, and possessing an almost insensible grit. It is pure kaolin, a silicate of alumina, and is found in many places in California, and beds of it occur in San Joaquin county. The present specimen was taken from what part our informant will not disclose, and is found in a solid body of unknown extent, in a considerable hill.

The Quincy *National* says: S. R. Fairchild is introducing a new process into the Caledonia mill for working sulphurets. One feature of the process is to heat the pulp by means of steam while amalgamating. Fairchild is confident that by means of this process he can save forty per cent. more gold, and do it at less expense than can be done by any working process now in use in the State.

The Quincy *Union* says: The affairs of the Oroville and Virginia Railroad Company are in a more promising condition than many of our people imagine. The road will be built, and the people of Plumas county need not be surprised if they hear of work being commenced in a short time.

The Nevada *Transcript* of May 7th says: The Pacific Mining Company have located a gravel claim of 1,800 feet on the south side of the north branch of Deer Creek. They have fine prospects, and will proceed to open their claims. Evere claim in the vicinity of Moore's and Woolsey's flats are engaged in washing, and not an idle man can be found in the streets. An old miner from that locality informs us that "slathers" of gold will be taken out at those places during the coming season.

We yesterday saw a fine gold brick from the Wilson mine, Pine Grove, which weighs 1,059,-15 ounces, and is worth $20,346 02, being the most valuable bar ever moulded in this state. The bar was moulded and assayed by E. Ruhling & Co., and is in every respect as smooth and perfect as any one would wish to see. It is of a bright and beautiful color, being 895.5 fine. —*Territorial Enterprise.*

The Austin *Reveille*, of last Friday evening, says: Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, Mr. Slocum, one of our most peaceable citizens, was shot and killed in his own cabin by Rufus Anderson, a youth of bad reputation, a resident here of only a few months. He was immediately arrested.

The Sutter City *Banner* says: In and about Meridian the people have, during the spring, been making great havoc among the sturgeon family, who occupy the new channel lately formed through the tules, caused by Hughes' cut east of that place. So many are being caught that the people have gone to smoking and drying their meat. The hay season has fairly commenced, and the prospects are there will be a large amount put up, perhaps more than ever before. The hay will be mostly wild oats and barley. The average will probably be 1½ tons to the acre.

The *Appeal* of May 9th says: The Superintendent of the Marysville Woolen Mill is erecting a second story for a drying-room, over and near the centre of the main building. It will be warm enough in that locality next July to dry dryness itself. The Company is now buying wool, for which they pay the highest cash price. They are also manufacturing a new article—blankets for quartz mills, making them to all widths, as per order.

Telegraphic Summary.

American.

Washington, May 5.—The public debt statement shows the total debt $2,700,528,827 62. The decrease within the month is $18,680,859 80. The American Medical Association met to-day; about 450 delegates were present....New York. —The trestle work at the Railroad Depot, Jersey City, gave way to-day, letting the locomotive into the river. The engineer and fireman were drowned. 3,177 emigrants arrived at this port to-day.

New York, May 6.—The *Times* states that Senator Fessenden has not indicated how he will vote. Senator Morrill says if Fessenden has written anything, he certainly don't know which side he takes. No indication how they shall vote has been given by either Trumbull, Sherman, Anthony, Henderson and others.... Chicago.—The Methodist General Conference is now in session in this city. Forty-five regular Conferences are represented, besides thirteen Mission Conferences, including those in the Southern states. This Conference will be a very important gathering. The address of the Bishops was presented yesterday....Washington.—In the Senate Mr. Bingham resumed his argument, which he concluded about 3 o'clock. At the conclusion of his speech, applause arose from the galleries. The Chief-Justice, after a futile attempt to restore silence, ordered the galleries cleared. Mr. Sumner proposed to take up the several orders which had been laid over during the trial. The Chief Justice said that the proposition was in order. The galleries were thrown open, the Chief Justice said that the case would be considered closed on both sides if neither had anything more to offer....New York.—Gov. English was inaugurated in New Haven to-day. His message to the Legislature charges Congress with arrogantly constituting itself the sole exponent of the popular will.... New Orleans.—Gen. Buchanan has ordered the Texan Constitutional Convention to assemble on June 1st, instead of on the 15th, as first ordered.

Washington, May 7.—The Senate doors are closed. The Senate went into secret session immediately upon assembling, and remained in session six hours.

Albany, May 8.—The jury in Gen. Cole's case came in yesterday and reported that they could not agree, and were discharged. They stood, from first to last, six for acquittal, and six for conviction....Washington.—Mr. Higby presented a memorial from the California Legislature asking aid for rail and wagon road purposes.

Washington, May 3.—Gen. Meade telegraphs to Gen. Grant that the Constitution of Florida will be ratified by 3,000 majority.

New York, May 10.—Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, and Lucille Western, the actress, are among the passengers for California. The *Herald's* special says the case of the American steamers Liberty and Cuba, at Havana, is likely to be made an international affair....Richmond. —The Memorial Celebration took place to-day. Gen. Schofield has removed the Mayor of Danville. The municipal officers of nearly all the towns in the State have been changed....New York.—The *Herald's* special says a project is on foot, on the removal of Johnson, to arrest and try Gen. Lee for treason and murder....Washington.—What the result of the impeachment trial will be is mere speculation. Senators still preserve studied silence as to how they will vote....Chicago.—The *Republican's* special says the feeling has become strong that the President will send in his resignation. Gen. Grant stated that, from what he knew, the President intended to evade conviction by resignation.

New York, May 11.—The *Herald's* special says the friends of acquittal claim that they are sure of one Republican voting on that side. The *Sun's* Washington dispatch says there has been an open rupture between Secretary McCulloch and the President. He says he will resign. The President of the Union Pacific Railroad has submitted an affidavit showing the completion of an additional section of twenty miles of road from the 560th to the 580th mile post.

Washington, May. 12.—The vote on impeachment has been postponed to May 16th.

Foreign.

London, May 5.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone referred to the Duke of Richmond's assertions last night, that the Queen left it to the Ministry to dissolve Parliament whenever they pleased. He said such a power was unconstitutional, as it left the Ministry at liberty to deal with causes which had not yet arisen. Mr. Disraeli said that the right to dissolve was only reserved in case the issue on the Irish Church question was passed....Paris.—Baron Budberg, the Russian Ambassador to France, gave a grand dinner this evening to the envoys of the various powers represented at the Court of the Tuileries. Gen Dix was among the guests.

London, May 6.—France has suddenly broken off diplomatic relations with Tunis for alleged repeated outrages upon French residents. ....Paris.—It is denied that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg has had a consultation with Gortschakoff relative to the Eastern question.

Berlin, May 7.—The North German Diet, by a decided vote, rejected an address of the Party of National Unity.

London, May 8.—Lord Henry Brougham, ex-Lord Chancellor of England, died in France in his 90th year. The *Times* has official advices from Abyssinia to April 21st. Napier expected to start with the entire army for the Red Sea about May 25th.

London, May 9.—An official dispatch from Tallanta says that over 30 guns and mortars were destroyed at Magdala, the forts blown up, and every building in the town burnt, on the 17th.....Dublin.—George Francis Train was brought before the Court of Bankruptcy to-day, and admitted to bail.

London, May 10.—The *alibi* claimed by John Bright and others in the case of Barret, one of the Clerkenwell conspirators, has been disproved and he will be executed.

Paris, May 11.—The Emperor and Empress were at Orleans yesterday. In answer to the Mayor's address of welcome, the Emperor made a pacific speech.

Special Notices.

NEW invoices of Jules Jurgensen watches at $50 to $100 less than others can or will sell them. Also the Patek Phillippe & Co. gold medal watches, the finest in the world, price $100 to $300, each, and 1,000 gold watches, embracing all the different makers. Gold chains, diamonds, silverware, and every other article kept in a first class jewelry establishment, all at wholesale prices. J. W. Tucker & Co., 101 and 103 Montgomery street, corner Sutter. There are laws in this State against the carrying of concealed weapons, but one may carry as many of these watches as he likes. They are a safer investment than some stocks that run people into "corners."

CLEAN, WHITE TEETH.—Nature has done well her work in bestowing these beautiful and useful organs, and left to us the duty of protecting and preserving them. Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapoine is superior to any other dentrifice for sweetening the breath, preserving and beautifying the teeth, and completely arresting the progress of decay.

THE Pacific Elastic Sponge Company of California, exclusive agents for the Pacific coast of the Patent Elastic Sponge, a substitute for curled hair, feathers, etc., for all upholstery purposes. Patents issued in the United States, February 16, 1864, August 30, 1864, July 25, 1865, November 16, 1866; also in Europe. Samples of Sponge will be sent by mail on application. Address Wm. R. Strong, Pacific Elastic Sponge Company, 617 Market, opposite Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. We have seen the packages opened, and we know that the expansion is wonderful. The elasticity of this material must be a perpetual spring of delight to all who have pleasure in ease and buoyancy.

"WIDELY KNOWN."—It is generally supposed that the Websters, Palmerstons, Gortaschoffs, Metternichs, and Garribaldis of politics are the men of world-wide renown, and so they are where newspapers circulate, but not much beyond. One of our friends lately returned from China amuses us with the recital of his journey inland for some distance, where the inquiry oftenest made, when he became known as an American, was, whether he knew or had ever seen the great chemist of his country, Dr. Ayer, that made the medicines. They use his remedies—many of them have been cured by them—and they speak of him as if he occupied the whole of America, or were the great feature of it. A mandarin who had been cured of a malignant ulcer on the hip by his Sarsaparilla, seemed to consider it our principle article of export, and its inventor one of the few men this continent had ever produced worthy the attention of Chinamen.—*New York News.*

Marriages.

BARKER-KINMAN—At Table Bluff, Humboldt county, April 18, Charles B. Barker to Ellen E. Kinman.
ROGERS-ADAMS—In this city, May 7, at the First Congregational Church, by the Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., Ford H. Rogers to Eva C. Adams, both of this city.
GRAY-PLUMB—Near Yuba City, May 6, James C. Gray to Ellen A. Plumb.
SCUDDER-HARTLEY—In this city, May 10, at the residence of Charles L. Boell, by Justice James C. Pennie, Frank V. Scudder, of this city, to Frances Hartley, formerly of Valparaiso.
BIDWELL-KENNEDY—In Washington, D. C., April 16, Hon. John Bidwell, of Butte county, California, to Annie E. Kennedy.
BELL-GRIMES—In Vallejo, May 6, at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. N. B. Klink, Herbert B. Bell to Ella Grace Grimes, all of Vallejo.

Deaths.

FOSTER—In this city, May 8, Catharine, widow of the late Dr. Thos. Foster, of Los Angeles, aged 48 years.
LOW—In this city, May 5, Mrs. Wealthy A. Low, wife of Charles L. Low, aged 47 years 8 mos and 13 days.
ROBINSON—At Bennington, Vermont, March 21, Safford Robinson, aged 84 years.
WHITE—In Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, Feb. 28, Mary, wife of Jonas White, and mother of Philo White of this city, aged 78 years.
WRIGHT—In Mokelumne Hill, April 27, Wm. Wright, aged 32 years.
POWERS—In Santa Clara, April 26, James Powers, aged 50 years.
MARTIN—In this city, May 11, Frances Martin, wife of A. Martin, aged 34 years and 4 months.

A Card.

Steamship Oregonian, at Sea, April 7, 1868.—Mr. W. H. Webb, President of North American Steamship Company—Dear Sir.—A meeting of the passengers of the steamship Oregonian was held this day, and was organized by the election of the undersigned as respectively Chairman and Secretary.

Thereupon the following resolutions, presented by G. C. Pearson and L. J. Morris, were unanimously adopted by the meeting, and were subscribed to by the persons whose names are thereto annexed.

Rev. J. W. ROSS, Chairman.
Rev. JOHN B. HILL, Secretary.

Resolved, First—That we are under many obligations to Captain Sutton, Commanding; L. C. Hanks, Purser; J. H. Buck, Chief Engineer, and J. Harding, First Officer, and to the officers and employés generally of the Oregonian, for gentlemanly bearing and for kindly interest in our comfort.

Second—That we most heartily commend the Oregonian for quiet but thorough discipline, and for faultless cleanliness, as well as for speed, safety and comfort.

Third—That we cannot refrain from mentioning the excellence of that department wherein the caterer to the appetite has manifested his understanding of the wants of those who "go down to the sea in ships," and his skill in providing therefor.

Fourth—That we regard it as not merely a pleasure to ourselves, but a duty to the officers and employés of the ship, and to the traveling public, to thus commend the Oregonian and her management.

Attest, J. W. ROSS, J. B. HILL.

Capt. R. Lowry,	Nicolas Lee,
Geo. R. Mansfield,	E. Butterfield,
John Rueger,	Jerome N. Willis,
Capt. T. A. Blankhardt,	Capt. S. Perkins,
J. N. Taggard,	B. Bigelow,
Peter N. Ryan,	J. W. Riddle,
A. J. King,	A. A. Lawrence,
W. B. Harrington,	Chas. Kavanaugh,
S. S. Herrick,	G. C. Pearsons,
J. Geib,	Geo. W. Collins,
Wm. Abbott,	Lewis D. Morris,

And 147 others, among whom are many ladies.

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HAINE'S HARVESTERS,
Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois—genuine with latest Improvements.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Screw Hub Wheels—genuine.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Iron Driving Wheels.
DENTON'S PATENT,
Improved Haines' Header,
a very superior machine with important improvements. Farmers should examine this Header before purchasing any other kind.
HEADER WAGONS, with Screw Hub Wheels, and Fifth Wheel.
COMMON HEADER WAGONS—Cheap.
BUCKEYE REAPERS, 5 and 6 feet. Mowers, two sizes.
BALL'S OHIO REAPERS, 5 and 6 feet. Mowers, 3 sizes.
BURT'S EAGLE REAPERS AND MOWERS, single and double gear, 5 and 6 feet.
McCORMICK'S REAPERS AND MOWERS, Hand an Self-Raking.
MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER, 5 feet cut—cheap
WOOD'S PRIZE COMBINED MACHINES, 5 feet cut
WOOD'S PRIZE MOWERS, jointed and stiff bars.
BADGER STATE REAPERS AND MOWERS.
RUSSELL'S JUNIOR MOWERS.
UNION MOWERS, two sizes.
BAY STATE MOWERS—very cheap.
THE CELEBRATED
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With Late Improvements;
24, 28, 32, 36 and 40-inch Cylinders.
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SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS,
32, 36, and 40-inch Cylinders, with late improvements.
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Double Pinion & Iron Horse Powers.
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Portable Steam Threshing Engines.
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Portable Steam Threshing Engines,
with newly invented Water Bottoms and very secure Spark Arresters, making them perfectly safe to use in the harvest field.
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Wheel Wire Horse Rake.
The most desirable Wheel Rake offered. It is light and durable, not liable to get out of order. With it a boy can do the work of a man.
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New Music received by every steamer. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
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Home Circle.

The Child Samuel.

Hush'd was the evening hymn,
  The temple courts were dark;
The lamp was burning dim
  Before the sacred ark;
When suddenly a Voice Divine
Rang through the silence of the shrine.

The old man, meek and mild,
  The priest of Israel, slept:
His watch the temple-child,
  The little Levite, kept;
And what from Eli's sense was seal'd,
The Lord to Hannah's son reveal'd.

O, give me Samuel's heart!
  A lowly heart, that waits
Where in Thy house Thou art,
  Or watches at Thy gates:
By day and night, a heart that still
Moves at the breathing of Thy will.

O, give me Samuel's mind!
  A sweet unmurmuring faith,
Obedient and resigned
  To Thee in life and death;
That I may read, with childlike eyes,
Truths that are hidden from the wise.

The Art of Breathing.

The first, last, and one of the most important acts of Life is to breathe, and there can be nothing more essential to life and health than to properly perform this function, and yet a majority of our civilized and enlightened people are utterly ignorant of the first principles of of a correct inspiration. Millions of human beings pass through this life performing this act upward of twenty-five thousand times every day, or more than six hundred and fifty millions of times in a life time of seventy years, and yet they neither know why they do it, nor how to do it as it should be done. The consequence is, their health is impaired in various ways, their vitality unnecessarily wasted, and their lives greatly shortened.

The conditions necessary for natural and healthful breathing are:

1. Pure air to breathe.
2. Freedom of motion of the respiratory organs.
3. A correct mode of inspiration.
4. Suitable physical exercise.

Most people think if they "go out to take the air" for half an hour a day that they fulfil the first requirement, even if they are shut up in close, unventilated rooms all the rest of the twenty-four hours, and many there are who do not even do as much as that. What the lungs require to purify and vitalize the blood, and give the finishing touch to the process of digestion, is pure air all the time, night and day.

The second condition, and equal in importance, requires an erect bodily position and an unrestrained movement of the chest and abdomen. A bent position of the body, with the shoulders drooping forward, habitual with many at all times, and often temporarily assumed by others, as when engaged in certain occupations, or when sleeping with the head elevated by bolsters and pillows, prevents the free expansion of the chest and lessens the amount of air inspired. So also, to a far greater extent, does compression of the chest and abdomen by corsets and tight clothing diminish the inspiratory power of the lungs, and weaken all the powers of life.

As many as nine-tenths of the women of this country, and probably one-half of the men, scarcely ever use the principal respiratory muscle of the body—the diaphragm—in breathing. Tight clothing and a cramped bodily position prevent its action. The consequence is, the chest is only expanded laterally, and the lungs but partially filled with air. When the diaphragm acts naturally, as it only can do when the body is unconstrained, it presses the stomach, liver, and bowels downward and outward at each inspiration, and the contraction of the abdominal muscles returns them to their position at each expiration, thus keeping up a constant motion of the digestive organs, which is essential to their normal and healthful action. Without this motion they cannot act properly, and torpidity of the liver, constipation of the bowels, and other digestive derangements, are thereby induced. An example of the artificial mode of breathing can be seen in any fashionably dressed lady; the upper portion of the chest expands laboredly, because unnaturally, and that is all: there is no expansion of the lower part of the chest, of the sides or the abdomen, as there is with those persons who have lived uprightly, physically speaking, and who have never tried to improve upon God's beautiful handiwork of the "human form divine," by pinching and squeezing themselves in accordance with the behests of Dame Fashion. New-born children always breathe correctly, as do animals of every kind. Look at them, examine them carefully, and go imitate them. In a natural inspiration the principal visible motion is in the abdomen. The upper portion of the chest expands slightly, the lower portion of the chest and sides more, and the abdomen most of all. Do not breathe through the mouth: the nose is the true entrance to the lungs; the mouth, to the stomach. The natural position of the mouth is closed, and it should only open to eat, to drink, and to talk; the natural position of the nostrials is open, and they never close, as, while life lasts, breathing never ceases.

Physical exercise is equally important in promoting the healthful action of the lungs, as it is of every other organ of the body. It hastens the frequency of breathing, and causes a greater quantity of air to enter the lungs at each inspiration, thus greatly increasing the quantity of inspired air, and more perfectly purifying and vitalizing the blood.—*Dr. A. J. Wood.*

Death Indoors.

Multitudes of persons have a great horror of going out of doors for fear of taking cold; if it is a little damp, or a little windy, or a little cold, they wait and wait, and wait; meanwhile, weeks and even months pass away, and they never, during the whole time, breathe a single breath of pure air. The result is, they become so enfeebled that their constitutions have no power of resistance; the least thing in the world gives them cold; even going from one room to another, and before they know it they have it cold all the time, and this is nothing more or less than consumption; whereas, if an opposite practice had been followed of going out for an hour or two every day; regardless of the weather, so it is not actually falling rain, a very different result would have taken place. The truth is, the more a person is out of doors, the less easily does he take cold. It is a widely known fact that persons who camp out every night, or sleep under a tree for weeks together, seldom take cold at all.

The truth is, many of our ailments, and those of a most fatal form, are taken in the house, and not out of doors; taken by removing parts of clothing to soon after coming into the house, or lying down on a bed or sofa when in a tired or exhausted condition from having engaged too vigorously in domestic employment. Many a pie has cost an industrious man a hundred dollars. A human life has many a time paid for an apple dumpling. When our wives get to work they become so interested in it that they find themselves in an utterly exhausted condition, their ambition to complete a thing, to do something well, sustains them till it is completed. The mental and physical condition is one of exhaustion, when a breath of air will give a cold, to settle in the joints, to wake up next day with inflammatory rheumatism, or with a feeling of stiffness or soreness, as if they had been pounded in a bag; or a sore throat to worry and trouble them for months; or lung fever to put them in the grave in less than a week.

Our wives should work by the day, if they must work at all, and not by the job; it is more economical in the end to see how little work they can do in an hour, instead of how much. It is slow, steady, continuous labor which brings health and strength, and a good digestion. Fitful labor is ruinous to all.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

God's Word Hid in the Heart.

Children, there was once a little boy who went to Sunday-school regularly, and learned all his lessons well, so that he had a great many Bible verses in his mind. He was a temperance boy. This boy was on a steamboat making a journey. One day as he sat alone on deck looking down into the water, two ungodly gentlemen agreed that one of them should go and try to persuade him to drink. So the wicked man drew near the boy, and in a very pleasant voice and manner invited him to go and drink a a glass of liquor with him. "I thank you, sir," said he, "but I never drink liquor."

"Never mind my lad, it will not hurt you; come and drink with me."

"Wine is a mocker—strong drink is raging. Whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise," was the boy's ready answer.

You need not be deceived by it. I would not have you drink too much. A little will do you no harm, and will make you feel pleasantly."

"At the *last* it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," said the boy, "I feel safer, and I think it wiser not to play with adders."

"My fine little fellow," said the crafty man, putting on his most flattering air, "I like you; you are no child; you are fit to be a companion of gentlemen. It will give me great pleasure if you will come and drink a glass of the best wine with me."

The lad looked him steadily in the eyes and said, "My Bible says," "If sinners entice thee, consent thou not." That was a stunning blow to the tempter; and he gave up his wicked attempt and went back to his companion.

"How did you succeed?" said he. "Oh, the fact is," he replied," that little fellow is so full of the Bible you can't do anything with him."

Children, that is just what we are trying to do in this Sunday-school. We wish to get every boy's mind, and every girl's mind, *so full of the Bible*, that wicked tempters cannot do anything with them.

Now, children, there is one Bible verse which shows that this is just the right use to make of the Bible. I wish you all now to learn it, and recite it with me. I will say it alone twice and then you all say it with me.

"Thy word have I hid in my heart, that I might not sin against thee."

Children, hide just as much of God's precious word in your heart as ever you can.—*Dr. Nelson at the St. Louis S. S. Institute.*

The Quaker Boy's Wish.

All our readers have at one time or another expressed a wish for something. Now we want to tell you of the wish of a little Quaker boy. He was once in a congregation of Friends, who had assembled for the purpose of worshiping God. They do not preach, as most ministers do, at a set time, but they sit still until they think they are moved by the Holy Spirit, and then any one in the congregation, whether male or female, may stand up and say what he or she desires. The congregation had been sitting in silence for a long time, when a little boy between five and six six years of age, stood upon the seat, and folding his arms together, with a childish lisp gave utterance to the following.

"My friends, I wish the Lord would make us all gooder and gooder and *gooder*, till there is no bad left!"

He then took his seat.

Have you, my dear readers, ever had a wish like this of the little Quaker boy? If you have not, let me entreat you from this time forth to make it your daily prayer that God, for Jesus' sake, would "take all the bad from your hearts, until there is none left."

Pray that, as you grow in age, you may grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

BE KIND TO YOUR MOTHER.—"What would I give," said Charles Lamb, "to call my dear mother back to earth for a single day, to ask her pardon, upon my knees, for all those acts by which I grieved her gentle spirit?"

EDWARD McLEAN. JACOB HARDY.

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They are more simple and durable easier kept in order, make a stronger and more elastic stitch, a firmer and more beautiful seam than any other. They sew all fabrics from two common spools, require no re-winding of thread, fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation, and though every fifth stitch is cut the seam will not rip.

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To these New Styles, which posses unmistakable advantages over all others.

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IT IS THE UNFAILING REMEDY IN ALL CASES of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

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Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements of many years standing, affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

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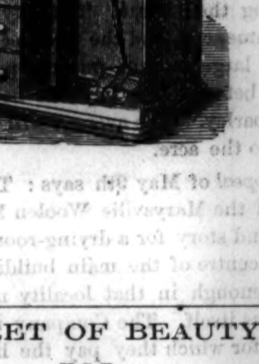

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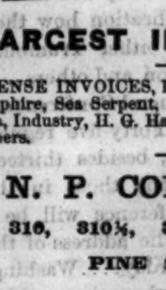

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THE PAIN KILLER is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

THE PAIN KILLER is both an Internal and External Remedy.

THE PAIN KILLER should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cough.

THE PAIN KILLER—Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use.

THE PAIN KILLER Is good for Sprains and Bruises. Try it.

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THE PAIN KILLER Gives Universal Satisfaction.

THE PAIN KILLER—Beware of IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS

THE PAIN KILLER Is almost certain cure for *CHOLERA*, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skillful Physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the *PAIN KILLER* is considered, by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, *A SURE REMEDY.*

THE PAIN KILLER—each Bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.

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Perry Davis & Son,
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Allen's Lung Balsam!

THE REMEDY FOR CURING
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup,
Diseases of the Throat,
Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Its action is expectorant, alternate, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the

Secretions and Purifies the Blood,

heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the *most confirmed cases of consumption!* It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is warranted to be

Perfectly Harmless

to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by consumption, when

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will prevent it, if only taken in time.

We copy the following interesting letter from Dr. Harris to the Middlebury, Vt., *Register:*

MR. EDITOR: It is only to subserve the interests of humanity that I request a short space in your valuable paper, to inform the public what Allen's Lung Balsam is sure to do. Two years ago I was attacked with a severe cold; it settled in my throat, which so affected the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for nearly six weeks. I got through the winter coughing nights almost incessantly, with cold night-sweats, with increased irritation which extended into the Bronchial tubes and which kept me coughing all summer. I was at Shoreham on a professional visit the past October, when the "good Samaritan" came along introducing Allen's Lung Balsam into New England. I procured a bottle and took it according to directions and found immediate relief. I have now taken two bottles, which has entirely cured me. For the last two years or during the time of my affliction I was in a state of constipation which the Balsam has most effectually regulated. No family should be without this valuable medicine. I see by the Western papers that the physicians of Cincinnati (where the medicine is manufactured) are introducing it into their practice, and I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the throat, Bronchial tubes, and the lungs.

NATHANIEL HARRIS, M. D., Dentist.
Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 16, 1866.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

The great remedy for the cure of

Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs.

The result of its use is a proof of its great value. The extraordinary healing properties of this remedy are experienced by all those who have used it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet, which can be had of the agents where the medicine is for sale.

Coughs and Colds,

however distressing, are broken up in an incredibly short time, by causing a specific influence on the lungs, so that the matter and phlegm are easily expectorated.

Allen's Lung Balsam

contains no Opium in any form. It is perfectly harmless for the most delicate child. It is everywhere in good demand and gives good satisfaction.

Read the Following:

Stanley & Skinner, Chippewa Falls, Wis., write:—"We have just had a call for Allen's Lung Balsam, and find we are entirely out. We wish you would send a good supply, as it is getting to be one of the necessary institutions of the country. It sells well, and gives entire satisfaction to those using it."

Voice from Connecticut.

F. L. Allen, a well-known Druggist, at New London, Conn., writes us that Allen's Lung Balsam is favorably received by those afflicted with

Coughs or Lung Disease.

He says: "I have retailed nearly four dozen bottles over my counter, and it has given good satisfaction."

☞ It is a good remedy. Try it.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

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F. E. WEYGANT,

HAVING SOLD HIS ENTIRE INTEREST IN THE Tremont House, Jackson street, is now prepared to devote his whole attention to his patrons at the well known

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This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (AND BEING CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel on the Pacific Coast.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH HOUSE ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.

Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the INTERNATIONAL COACH in readiness to convey them to the House, Free of Charge. mar8

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

CRANE & BRIGHAM,
SAN FRANCISCO,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Farm and Garden.

Success.

Steadily, steadily, step by step,
Up the venturous Builders go,
Carefully placing stone on stone—
Thus the loftiest temples grow.

Patiently, patiently, day by day,
The Artist toils at his task alway;
Touching it here, and tinting it there,
Giving it ever, with infinite care,
A line more soft, a hue more fair;
Till, little by little, the picture grows,
And at last the cold dull canvass glows
With life and beauty, and forms of grace,
That evermore in the world have place.

Thus with the Poet—hour after hour
He listens to catch the fairy chimes
That ring in his soul; then, with magic power,
He weaves his melody into his rhymes:
Slowly, carefully, word by word,
Line by line, and thought by thought
He fashions the golden tissue of song—
And thus are immortal anthems wrought.

Every wise observer knows—
Every watchful gazer sees
Nothing grand or beautiful grows,
Save by gradual, slow degrees.
Ye who toil with a purpose high,
And fondly the proud result await,
Murmur not, as the hours go by,
That season is long, and the harvest late;
Remember the Brotherhood, strong and true,
Builders and Artists and Bards sublime,
Who lived in the Past, and worked like you,
Worked and waited a wearisome time.

Dark and cheerless and long *their* night,
Yet they patiently toil at the task begun,
Till, lo! thro' the clouds broke the morning light
Which shines on the soul when *Success* is won?

The Olive and its Culture.

The cultivators in the Southern States seem to have fully made up their minds that it is for the interest to grow a variety of products, and not depend upon one alone.

Among the things to which the attention has been turned, is the *Olive*, and we have been asked to give an article on its culture. There is but little experience in the country to draw upon. We have seen some of the groves that were planted in California by the early Spanish missionaries, but they can hardly be said to be cultivated, and are only moderately productive. In some of the Southern states the tree was introduced several years ago, but what the present condition of the plantation is we are not informed. In the absence of information from home sources, we translate and condense from Du Breuil an account of the culture as followed in the olive districts of south Europe. The olive will stand severe freezing when it is quite dormant but after vegetation has started, it is readily injured by cold. Those localities where late spring frosts occur should be avoided, and in the olive countries an elevated situation is preferred to a low one, on this account.

While the olive will live in almost any soil and even flourish in a rocky and barren one, yet the crop is greatly affected by the fertility of the soil. Any deep, rich soil, is a situation sheltered from the prevailing cold winds, will answer for starting a plantation.

Propagation may be done in all the various ways, by seed, cutting, layers root cuttings, grafting, etc.; indeed, there are few trees that are multiplied with equal ease. The first question that will be asked by those who wish to experiment in this culture will be, "How can we get a stock to start with?" This is just the point on which we cannot inform them, and it would be well for those who have trees from which cuttings can be spared, to advertise them for sale, or offer them for free distribution. It would be a good thing for our new Commisioners of Agriculture to import these and other plants not readily obtained. Congress could do much more good to the country at large with an experimental farm in one of the Gulf States, than it can ever do with one at Wshington, which is neither North or South.

Du Breuil enumerates fifteen named varieties cultivated for their oil, and seven, the fruit of which is used for pickling. These varieties differ in the form of the tree, its hardness, adaptation to different soils, productiveness, and in bearing annually or biennially. The fruit also varies in its shape, color, flavor and in the quantity and quality of oil it produces. As the fruit presents so many varieties it is important that those undertaking its cultivation should select those best adapted to the conditions in which they will be placed.

The seeds are sown for the purpose of procuring stocks upon which to graft the desired varieties. The seed is so oily that it is a long time before the moisture necessary to germination can penetrate it, unless it be soaked in strong lye before planting. Seeds when thus treated come up the same year that they are planted. The seed bed is of well-enriched soil, and the nuts are put in in February, in rows about 2 feet apart. A furrow is made about 2 inches deep, and the seeds are dropped about 2 inches apart, and covered; the after treatment is the same as that of other seedlings.

Cuttings are made of branches from ½ of an inch to an inch in diameter, and 10 inches long; they are set like other cuttings, in rich soil, with three quarters of their length below the surface, about 18 inches apart each way. All the buds are allowed to grow the first year, and the second year the strongest shoot nearest to the ground is chosen—and all the rest removed. This shoot is trained to a stake, to insure an upright growth, the fifth year the young trees are set about 5 feet apart, in nursery rows, and by proper pruning made to form a pyramidal or other desired shape. When twelve or fourteen years old, the trees are set where they are to remain, and planted bout 30 feet apart.

A curious protuberance, or knot, forms on the stem of the olive—an aggregation of undeveloped buds. These are removed from the tree by means of a knife, and planted out like cuttings, or rather like bulbs, which they more resemble.

The layering and grafting of the olive present nothing essentially different from the same processes as applied to other trees. While seedlings are used for stock in Europe, and A. J. Downing suggested that our wild olive, or Devil Wood, *(Olea Americana)*, which is found in the Southern States, might answer the same purpose.

Pruning, cultivation, and manuring, are practised; it is found in France that good cultivation pays with the olive as with other fruit trees.

The tree bears when twelve or fourteen years old, and continues to produce fruit to a great age. Like other fruits, it is subject to the attacks of diseases and insects. Pruning and accidents produce a kind of rot, which has to be cut away, and the cavity filled with mortar. Insects of various kinds attack not only the tree but the fruit, and often cause the loss of a crop in a short time. Sometimes the trees will stop bearing without any discoverable cause.

The uses of the fruit are well known. It produces a most valuable oil; which in some countries is one of the necessaries of life. The pickled fruit is to be considered rather as a condiment than as food. The fruit is first picked before it is thoroughly ripe, soaked in lye until it penetrates to the nut, then in water for five days, the water being renewed twice each day; it is then put in a strong brine which has been boiled with spices and allowed to cool.

Whether a product that requires to be so long waited for will ever attain much favor with our impatient people, we very much doubt. Against this tardiness there is to be placed the longevity of the olive, and the great value of the product when obtained.—*Agriculturist.*

Turkeys—Success in Raising.

Comparatively few people have uniformly good luck in raising turkeys. Those whose flock numbers perhaps hundreds one season will count but a bare score or two another. When the old birds are watched, shut up, and made to sit where they can be controlled, and the young recieve great care from the first, they seem to do no better and often not so well as when the old turkey steals her nest in the woods and brings her young home only when she finds it hard to provide food for them. Young turkeys seem to die for no good reason. Some of the readers of the *Agriculturist* report their dying at the rate of 20 or 30 a day. The gapes destroy many, and a slight cold, apparently, is frequently the cause of whole broods dying. The lack of proper food is also, no doubt, a prolific cause of disaster. One of the best suggestions we have lately seen is the recommendation to use an empty hay bay for early chickens, locating the coops in different corners. This would be just the place for young turkeys, provided they could have grass, finely chopped roots, or similar vegetable food. Such a place is, however, greatly exposed to depredations of rats, and these are great foes of young poultry of all kinds.

The food of all young animals is of an animal nature. In the earliest period of the existence of young birds it it consists of the yolk of the egg. On this they live before and for some time after they leave the shell. Turkeys and chickens are never hungry when first hatched, and may go at least two days unfed without harm. This is because a portion of the yolk of the egg remains in the digestive organs, to serve as food until they get familiar with the world and some of its responsibilities and cares. The gizzard is not yet in order to grind up hard grains like flint corn, simply cracked or in the shape of coarse meal. The instincts of the mother bird are a tolerably good guide to the kind of food adapted to her young. Throw her some grain, or Indian meal wet up, and she will consume it with the greatest greediness herself; give, on the contrary, a soft worm grub, and she will call her young to get it, and pick it to pieces for them. Hard boiled egg, mashed and boiled liver, also mashed fine, are adapted to their easy digestion and should be fed to them for the first few days at least, together with bread crumbs, fine Indian meal mush (cooked) and if they are not upon the ground, some clean, sharp sand.

Another excellent suggestion in regard to turkeys is made by Mr. Richardson, of Kane Co., Ill., who writes that they seldom loose a turkey, except by accident, if each brood is treated as follows: "We make a tight pen 12 feet square, and 16 inches high, of boards, and in this we place the young turkeys when first hatched, and let them remain until they are able to fly out. On one side of the pen we make a shelter of boards, to protect them from the sun and from the rains. We feed during the first week with boiled egg chopped fine, and good wheat bread, in about equal quantities. The second week we give curds made by heating sour milk and bread made of wheat shorts, or coarse flour. When three weeks old we give them dandelions chopped fine and mixed with their food. Up to this time we feed six times a day at regular intervals, and always furnish plenty of fresh water. When seven or eight weeks old wheat makes excellent feed. We use screenings or small wheat. The old turkey will not leave the young; consequently she is not confined."—*Agriculturist.*

To Make Cuttings Grow.—I used to have a great deal of trouble to make currant and goosberry cuttings, or slips, grow until I tried the following plan: I boiled some potatoes until they were nearly done and then stuck one on each slip and put it in the ground. Every slip sprouted and grew very well all summer, with but one or two exceptions. The idea of putting the boiled potatoes to the end of the cuttings was to furnish and keep moisture enough for them to grow until the roots became large enough to gather this moisture and substance from the soil. I never tried it on grape cuttings, but do not see any reason why it would not do as well with grapes as with any thing else. *Cor. Wisconsin Farmer.*

Bees, in the formation of their cells, have to solve a problem which would puzzle some geometers, namely a quantity of wax being given to form of it similar and equal cells of a determinate capacity, but of the largest size in proportion to the quantity of matter employed, and disposed in such a manner as to occupy in the hive the least possible space.—*Kirby.*

J. C. SPENCER'S
FRAGRANT
SAPOINE

FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING & PRESERVING THE
TEETH.

THIS DELIGHTFUL COMPOUND, so highly and delicately flavored by its own ingredients, is a most elegant Toilet Article, the most pleasant and convenient dentrifice in use.

It CLEANSES, WHITENS, and PRESERVES the Teeth, prevents aching and arrests decay, removes tartar, scurf, acid accumulations, and all offensive substances from them. It prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums; induces a healthy action and consequent firmness and brightness of color; imparts a delightful and refreshing feeling to the mouth, corrects disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, use of tobacco, bilious or acid stomachs, making it really such a Toilet Luxury as to insure its daily use by both children and adults, a practice so essential for the preservation of the teeth and health of the gums.

SAPOINE is an invaluable agent in sickness, particularly in cases of Fever or languishing illness. A few drops added to a little water and agitated well in the mouth will remove the feverish coatings, bad taste and dryness, leaving the mouth cool and refreshed for a number of hours, which can be repeated as often as necessary.

Sold by all Druggists on the Pacific Coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Drug Importers of San Francisco and Sacramento.

R. H. McDONALD & Co.
DRUGGISTS
AGENTS FOR
J. WALKER'S
VEGETABLE RENOVATING
VINEGAR BITTERS.

A NEW AND GREAT DISCOVERY!

A Certain Cure for all Diseases to which the Human Family are Subject, if taken in time.

MR. WALKER WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has found a certain cure in the Vegetable Kingdom, in his travels among the Indians, for every disease that the human family is subject to, without the aid of calomel or any other mineral medicines. It is an infallible remedy for every disease, either for man, woman or child—and especially women. It is a perfect renovator of the system, by carrying off every particle of poisonous matter, wherein the old are made young, and the pale and sallow will become fresh and vigorous.

No family should be without them. $100 will be given for an Incurable case, where the Lungs are not too far gone or the bones are not destroyed by Minerals and other ways. Let no one despair, for it has cured hundreds after their physicians had given them up.

JOSEPH WALKER, Proprietor.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., General Agents,
Corner of Pine and Sansome Streets.
San Francisco, Cal.

SAFETY FRICTION MATCHES.

We are Wholesale Agents for the San Francisco Precussion Match Company. They are warranted to ignite in all climates, and are put up in wood, paper and tin cases and convenient packages, for the use of families, saloons, hotels, parlor and pocket matches. Dealers will find it to their interest to purchase these matches.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, San Francisco.

DUTTON & McEWEN,
DEALERS IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
FIRE NUMBER SEVEN
Stewart Street, near Mission,
San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY DUTTON, JR., }
B. MCEWEN. } jan16tf

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.,
Successors to CAMERON, WHITTIER & CO. and FULLER & HEATHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, and Window Glass,
Sole Agents for French and Belgian Plate Glass Companies, Pacific Glue Company, and Kunits's Santa Cruz Glue.
21 and 23 Front Street, Corner of Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO,
And 28 K Street, Sacramento.

E. P. SANFORD,
APOTHECARY.
Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth Sts.,
OAKLAND, CAL.

THE BUCKEYE.

The Best Harvester in the World!

WALTER N. HAWLEY & CO.
No. 108 and 110 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco,
Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the Celebrated

BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER

Which is considered the Premium Machine for both MOWING AND REAPING, and is far in advance of all others, having obtained the Gold Medal at the State Fair in New York.

We have two sizes of MOWERS and two sizes of REAPERS.

ALSO,

BUCKEYE SELF RAKING REAPER.

"The RAKE has been thoroughly tested at the East, and pronounced a decided success, and we will warrant them to the fullest extent.

Manufacturers' Agents for the Celebrated

Sweepstakes Threshers,

Made by C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Also, Genuine

HAINES' HEADERS,

manufactured at Pekin, Illinois, with important improvements for the California market.

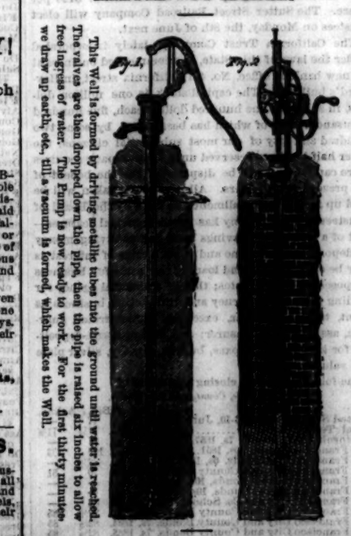
ALSO,

McCormick's Hand-Raking Reapers,
McCormick's Self-Raking Reapers,
AND
Easterly & Ball's Reapers,
Header Wagons,
and a full assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of all kinds, and a complete stock of
HARDWARE.

WALTER N. HAWLEY & CO.
No. 108 and 110 Front Street,
(Between California and Pine) SAN FRANCISCO.

JAS. LINFORTH. R. B. RAIL. F. D. KELLOGG.
LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL,
SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HARDWARE,
Agricultural Implements,
AND MINING TOOLS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Front Street, near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AVERY'S
GREAT
NATIONAL PUMP
AND WELL.



This Well is formed by driving metallic tubes into the ground until water is reached. The valves are then dropped down the pipe, then the pipe is raised six inches to allow free ingress of water. The Pump is now ready to work. For the first thirty minutes we draw up earth, etc., till a vacuum is formed, which makes the Well.

THIS PUMP HAS PROVED ITSELF TO BE THE greatest invention of the age. Designed for DEEP WELLS, it will RAISE WATER (500) FIVE HUNDRED FEET; can sink a well thirty or forty feet in (60) sixty minutes.

State, County and Town Rights for Sale.

Pumps furnished at moderate prices by
S. P. ROBERTS,
Agent for California and Nevada,
AT FARNSWORTH & MILNE, Plumbers,
dec19-3m 316 Pine St., San Francisco.

EUREKA SOAP.

THIS SOAP IS WHITE AND HARD, AND HAS double the amount of washing qualities that are found in any other Soap; therefore, it is the most economical Soap in use. It is superior for washing FLANNELS, CAMBRICS, SILKS, etc., and to remove INK AND ALL FRUIT STAINS.

ALSO,

EUREKA IMPROVED
WASHING POWDERS,
superior to any other manufactured, as they are made from Scented Soap.

SOLD BY JOBBERS AND GROCERS.

Office Eureka Soap Co., 507 Sacramento St.,
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JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,
329 & 331 Sansome St., Cor. Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Stationery,
BLANK BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
PAPER BAGS, ETC.
☞ Prompt attention given to Orders from the Country. Banks, Insurance Offices and Counting Houses supplied.
Blank Books Made to Order.

IMPORTANT TO
Milkmen,
Dairymen, and
Stock-Raisers.

FLAX SEED OIL CAKE MEAL!!

San Francisco, October, 1867.

We are now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, Flax Seed Oil Cake Meal, and we beg to call your attention to its value as an article of feed for Milch Cows, Beef Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Sheep. Its effect on Milch Cows is to very greatly increase the yield and richness of milk—also improving it for any purpose for which milk is used, making it invaluable for Dairymen.

For Beef Cattle, it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy, and of much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

For Horses, a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled, or injured by overdriving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves, or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness, evenness, and glossiness of the hair.

For Sheep, there is no article of feed known that produces such fine mutton, or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

All animals partake of it with great avidity. It is particularly valuable for Milch Cows at the time of, as well as before and after, calving. A suitable quantity for Milch Cows, at the commencement, is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone, or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It will improve it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool-growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of great value, and producing results eminently satisfactory.

At present price, ($30 per ton) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, and $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven, for a long time, to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being equal to three tons of bran.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Address

PACIFIC LINSEED OIL
AND LEAD WORKS,
Care of L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
nov21-2m SAN FRANCISCO.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN.
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit, and
Tree Seeds, Garden Tools,
Plants, Trees,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 317 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

KELSEY'S NURSERIES,
IN OAKLAND.
THESE LONG ESTABLISHED NURSERIES ARE fully stocked for the present planting season of
APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES,
APRICOTS, NECTARINES, ALMONDS,
FIGS, GRAPES, RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES,
RHEUBARB, ASPARAGUS, ETC.
ALSO,
Shade and Ornamental Trees.
My assortment cannot be excelled.
OAKLAND, Jan. 3d, 1868. W. F. KELSEY.

PACIFIC IRON WORKS
FIRST STREET,
San Francisco, January 1, 1865.

At the above long-established Works, we continue to Manufacture
STATIONARY AND MARINE
STEAM ENGINES,
QUARTZ, FLOUR, AND SAW MILL WORK,
PUMPING AND HOISTING MACHINERY,
VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S and other kinds
—OF—
Amalgamating Pans,
STEAM BOILERS, WATER PIPE,
And other similar work.

Exclusive Manufacturers of the Celebrated
BRYAN BATTERY,
AND
GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.

Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which, as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.

Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made consistently with our purpose to allow none but first-class work to leave our establishment.

jan5-tf GODDARD & CO.

W. H. HOWLAND. H. B. ANGELL. E. T. KING. CYRUS PALMER.
Miners' Foundry and Machine Works,
235 and 259 First Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HORIZONTAL
High Pressue Steam Engines,
Constructed on the most approved principle for the economization of fuel.

BOILERS of all kinds, made of the best Iron.
STEAMBOAT, Locomotive, Traction, Hoisting, Agricultural and Pumping ENGINES.
WATER WHEELS, Breast or Overshot, Center Discharge Jonval Turbine, Tangential Turbine, and other descriptions.
QUARTZ MILLS of five Stamps and upwards, carefully designed, plans made, and the machinery built to correspond. PROSPECTING BATTERY of two stamps, with iron frame, which can be easily transported from place to place. MORTARS, high, low, or in sections. Stamp Shoes and Dies of the best white Iron. Stamp Heads, Gibbed Tappets, Cams, of the best form. Wood Pulleys, Guide Boxes, Screens of the best Russian Iron.
GRINDERS AND AMALGAMATORS, Combination, Wheeler's, Wheeler & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's and Hopkins'. SEPARATORS, Concentrators, Retorts, Ingot Molds, Roasting Furnace Mountings, Arastra Gearing, Hydraulic Hose, and Distributors.
MINING MACHINERY.—Hoisting Engines, with Friction or Spur Gear, for Hemp or Wire Rope; Pit Head Pulleys; Safety Hooks and Cages.
CORNISH, and other PUMPS; Pump Mountings.
SUGAR MACHINERY.—Horizontal Sugar Mills, for Steam, Water, or Cattle Power, with or without Cane and Trash Carriers and Liquor Pumps; Steam Clarifiers; Evaporating Pans, Blow Ups, etc., etc.
WOOD CUTTING and SAWING MACHINERY, every description, for all purposes.
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, with all the latest improvements.
Petroleum Retorts, Oil Well Boring Machinery, Paper Mills, Powder Mills, Pile Drivers, Rice, Malt, and Bark Mills. Horse Powers, Ship Castings, Architectural and Agricultural Castings, Spur and Bevel Gears, Belt Pulleys Car Wheels, Sheave Wheels, Shafting and Boxes.
PLANS and ESTIMATES for every description of Machinery on application.
Illustrated Circular, for 1866, sent free on application.
ap19-1stf

UNION IRON WORKS,
CORNER OF
First and Mission Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Founded in 1849.

These Works embrace IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY MACHINE SHOP, BOILER SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP, PATTERN SHOP, PATTERN ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, MINERAL CABINET, and REDUCTION and AMALGAMATING WORKS.

Owing to their superior facilities, these Works are enabled to furnish, at short notice, all kinds of Machinery, Heavy Forgings, Boilers, Marine Work, Stationary Work, LOCOMOTIVES, (made a specialty) and all kinds of Rail road Fittings; Quartz Mills and Quartz Machinery of best and latest improved patterns; Hoisting and Pumping Machinery, Hydraulic Machinery, Booth's Hydraulic Distributors, (the best and cheapest in use) Wheeler & Randall's Excelsior Pans, Wheeler's (flat bottom) Pans, Belding's Pans, Wheeler & Randall's Settlers, Belding's Settlers, Fountain Settlers, Standard Settlers, Hendy's Concentrators, and Wheeler & Randall's Concentrators.

ORES WORKED FREE OF CHARGE.

Plans of Machinery furnished and advice given in Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

H. J. BOOTH & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
H. J. Booth. }
Geo. W. Prescott, }
Irving M. Scott. } feb14

PACIFIC BARREL AND KEG FACTORY.

HAVING NOW IN OPERATION EXTENSIVE and improved machinery for the manufacture of Barrels and Kegs, are prepared to contract at low rates for supplies of such stock as may be required.

Will also contract for STAVE TIMBER of different kinds, delivered here or at any shipping point in the interior or upon the coast.

Orders and communications to be addressed to
FLINT, PEABODY & CO.,
Agents Pacific Barrel and Keg Company,
408 California street.

J. ROOME LEWIS. J. M. NEVILLE.
BAGS AND BAGGING MATERIALS
ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & NEVILLE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR BAGS, Hand and Machine Sewed.
GRAIN BAGS, Hand and Machine Sewed—all sizes.
Ore, Bean, Wool, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Salt, Malt and SEAMLESS BAGS.
TENTS, AWNINGS, CEILINGS, Wagon and Buggy Covers, on hand and made to order.
BURLAPS, HESSIANS, Crown Linens, and Osnaburgs, in lots to suit.
Clay Street Bag Factory, 113 Clay Street
oct31-6m SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PACIFIC.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

The arrivals of Flour and Grain from the interior continue without interruption, already exceeding in amount that of the corresponding period of last year, though considerably lessened in volume as we approach the time for the incoming of the new crop. Prices are also steadily declining, chiefly occasioned by the large Northern supply which, unfortunately for the millers of Oregon and Washington Territory, come to hand at the heel of the season, subject to high freights, yet selling (if at all) at prices far from remunerative. A few holders of this Flour prefer shipping through to New York and Boston, rather than submit to the low rates at present ruling in this city. We have now three large ships on the berth loading Flour and Wheat for New York, to wit: The Young America, Marianne Nottebohm, and Commodore; the first and last are loading in the Dispatch Line. The former clipper is now filling up rapidly with breadstuff, and will soon be at sea on her return voyage. Freights by these vessels rule low, competing as they do with the Panama steamers, of which there are six per month. The rate of freight by sail via Cape Horn is $14@15 per ton currency; by steam via Panama, $2 per barrel, prepaid, in gold. The ship Mary Bangs is the only vessel loading Flour and Wheat for Great Britain.

A few days since there were placed on exhibition at the Produce Exchange samples of Chicago Wheat, No. 1 Red, No. 1 Spring and Extra Spring—being standard grades of the growth of Illinois. Our grain dealers were astonished at the quality—so very inferior to that grown in this State or in Oregon. The fact is, that some of our dealers could hardly be made to believe that it was merchantable Wheat. Suffice it to say that there is not a miller on this coast that could be induced to purchase grain of that character for flouring purposes, so long as the poorest Wheat yet produced in California could be obtained at the same rate. No wonder that the Flour made on this coast is fast taking the place of that made in the older States of the so-called West.

Some time ago we announced that J. W. H. Campbell, of this city, had imported, at his own expense, for general distribution, a few bushels of Scotch Seed Oats. We are sorry to learn from reliable parties, that the Oats planted failed to vegetate—did not sprout—evidently heated or otherwise injured upon the voyage out.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the eight days ending May 12th, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.	May 4th, 1868, to May 12, '68.	July 1st, 1867, to May 12, '68.	July 1st, 1866, to May 8, '67.	July 1st, 1865, to May 8, '66.
Flour, qr sks	7,628	953,036	1,004,872	585,394
Wheat, sks	40,736	4,904,677	4,761,108	1,964,547
Barley, sks	8,156	551,850	592,776	952,666
Oats, sks	1,705	210,355	38,799	321,550
Potatoes, sks	15,231	570,036	497,335	468,599
Corn, sks	1,365	28,969	20,016	38,120
Rye, sks	639	8,083	6,196	2,609
Buckwheat, sks	....	2,593	1,884	1,902
Beans, sks	642	43,755	34,430	43,176
Bran, sks	310	49,803	60,738	53,916
Hay, bales	3,708	235,407	189,200	210,512

Exports of Breadstuffs from this port from July 1st to May 12th, inclusive:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, 100-lb sks.
New York	119,452	338,579
Boston	8,759	7,724
Great Britain	41,833	3,230,377
China and Japan	68,173	19,543
Guam	2,667	....
Pernambuco	2,600	....
Valparaiso	10,671	....
Callao	14,036	12,224
Rio de Janeiro	22,810	
Montevideo	11,833	
France	....	47,901
Other countries	58,716	28,646
Totals	358,550	3,684,994

The exports for the past eight days have been as follows: The Nevada for New York via Panama carried 3,528 bbls Flour, 100 pkgs Tea, California Wine, Brandy, etc., valued at $32,399. The Golden City for same had 4,761 bbls Flour, 482 bales Wool, 2,622 Hides, 28 pkgs Leather, etc., valued at $192,992. The War Hawk for Manila carried 2,102 bbls Flour, 612 ctls Wheat, 120 ctls Barley, Oil, Salmon, etc., valued at $16,131. The Mystic Belle for Hongkong had 1,200 bbls Flour, 273,000 ft Lumber, 1,500 flsks Quicksilver, Old Iron, Bones, etc., valued at $63,691; besides $1,000 in Treasure. The Montana for Mexican Ports had an assorted cargo valued at $57,148. The Golden City had for Manzanillo Machinery, Oil, etc., valued at $5,808; for Acapulco 50 bbls Flour, valued at $375, and for Panama Flour, Vegetables, etc., valued at $628. The S. D. Bailey for Victoria had a full cargo of assorted Merchandise, valued at $40,815. The Shooting Star for Nanaimo had Sugar, Wheat, Provisions, etc., valued at $2,556.

FLOUR—The stock of California yet remaining is of little moment, our millers grinding only sufficient to supply their regular customers, still keeping up jobbing prices far beyond the relative market value of Wheat. We quote City Extras, in lots to the trade, at $6 75@7 50 ⅌ 196 lbs, in hf and qr sks; round parcels for export can be secured at less rates. Holders of Oregon brands evince considerable anxiety to realize, even at present low prices. Our receipts from Portland since January 1st, aggregate 283,382 qr sks Flour, and 63,410 ctls Wheat. Round sales of Oregon Extra have been effected at $6 ⅌ bbl, and Superfine, $5@5 50. The Panama steamers of the 5th and 6th inst., carried the bulk of 8,289 bbls Flour for New York, a considerable portion being for Oregon account. The outgoing steamers for the balance of the month will probably carry as much more; while the three clipper ships, now on the berth for New York, will carry full cargoes of breadstuff, both California and Oregon. These shipments will doubtless continue until the appearance of the new crop, and so on during the balance of the year. The sales for a week past embrace several hundred barrels each of Commercial, Golden Gate, Golden Age, City, National, and other mills, all in jobbing lots, chiefly to bakers and grocers, for family use, at $7@7 50 ⅌ bbl, according to package and quantity. Besides these, 2,000 bbls National Mills, in sks, have been taken for export, together with the bulk of 10,000 bbls Oregon Extra and Superfine, of various brands. Fancy brands of Oregon Imperial and Standard Mills continue to command the highest market rates for shipment to New York and Boston, while the millers themselves are shipping considerable of the same upon their own account, the quality of the Flour being superior for pastry and biscuit use. We also note sales of 800 hf sks Orange Mills' Bakers' Extra, $7 25 ⅌ 196 lbs; a parcel of 1,000 bbls Extra Marysville, of choice quality, was offered upon 'Change, in qr sks, at $6 ⅌ bbl, without finding buyers.

WHEAT—California supplies hold out remarkably well, while Oregon has sent us, in four months, 63,410 centals, and the cry is "still it comes," even upon a falling market. On the 6th instant, 2,000 sks choice Sonoma sold at $2 25; 1,500 do do at $2 20; 1,500 sks extra choice Santa Clara, for milling, at $2 30; 1,000 sks Sacramento at $2 12½. Still later, 3,600 sks Oregon White sold at $2 10@2 12½, and at the close sales of good shipping qualities are reported, say 2,500 sks, at $2 ⅌ cental.

BARLEY—The market has somewhat recovered from the depression of last week, occasioned in part by the forced sales of weevily then thrown upon the market. The sales so far as reported include the following parcels, dating from the 6th instant: 2,000 bags weevily at $1 37½; 5,000 bags Brewing at $1 45@1 50. Since then sales to some extent are reported at $1 60 for Feed; Brewing, $1 75, the market closing firm with an upward tendency.

OATS—The combination find it difficult to sustain the extreme rates ruling in April. The receipts of Oregon were more than they bargained for. We note sales of 2,600 sks upon private terms; 600 sks sold at $2 10; extra choice are held at $2 25@2 50, in jobbing lots.

CORN—The high rates ruling last month brought forth liberal supplies from the south. The sales recently are at a decline, say 750 sks White and Yellow at $2 25@2 30 ⅌ ctl.

CORNMEAL—We quote California fresh ground, in hf and qr sks, at 3¼@3½c ⅌ lb. There is no Eastern in first hands. We quote Brandywine, in hhds, at $25@26.

RYE—Small sales, aggregating 500 ctls, are reported, at $2@2 12½.

BEANS—The stock of Whites of all kinds is very light, and prices nominally high, say 5@6c ⅌ lb. 200 bags Butter sold at $4 80, and 250 bags Bayos, $3 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—Supplies of old are yet free; prices, in consequence, have fallen very low. We quote Feed, 50@75c ⅌ sack; good to choice Table, $1@1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs, are the extremes of the market.

ONIONS—Supplies are exhausted. The new crop has begun to make its appearance.

HAY—Stocks of old are yet considerable; prices rule nominally from $10@22 ⅌ ton.

BRAN—The price has declined from $30 to $22 50 ⅌ ton.

MIDDLINGS—We quote Feed $32 50; Fine, $40@42 50 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—The market is firm at 14½@15c for California Dry; Mexican and Sandwich Island, 12@13c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—We are advised of moderate sales at 7½@7¾c ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—The general market is exceedingly quiet; supplies liberal, with a fair demand for shipment East at our quotations. The local demand is good.

WOOL—There is considerable competition among leading buyers, chiefly for shipment East, although local manufacturers are in the market for selections. The sales thus far in May aggregate half a million pounds, chiefly within the range of 16@17½c ⅌ lb, though sales of superior parcels and of fine quality Fleece have been consummated at 18@20c ⅌ lb. These prices are, however, exceptional, and must result in driving off several large shipping buyers, as the latest Eastern advices will not warrant our extreme quotations. We quote Pulled 20@21c.

FRUIT—The market is well supplied for this time of year. Strawberries are coming in abundantly. Cherries as yet are of rather inferior quality, but will be better soon. The following quotations are furnished by J. W. Gale & Co.: Apples, choice, $2 50@3 ⅌ box; common do, $1 50 ⅌ box. Bananas—$2 50@4 ⅌ bunch. Cherries, 30c@$1 ⅌ lb. Strawberries, 25@30c ⅌ lb. Oranges—Los Angeles, $40@45; Tahiti, $35@40 ⅌ M. Lemons—Los Angeles, $6@7 ⅌ 100; there are no Malaga in market. Limes, $30 ⅌ M. Coccanuts, $10 ⅌ 100. Dried Apples, 7@8c ⅌ lb; do Peaches, 6@8c ⅌ lb; do Plums, 12½@20c ⅌ lb; do Pears, 12½@15c ⅌ lb.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—There is a good demand for Harvesters, Mowers, etc., with considerable inquiry for Threshers and other horse-powers. The near approach of an abundant harvest is the occasion for a large inquiry for Machines of all descriptions suited to the season and at fair prices.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There continues a fair demand for English fabrics, but at low prices. The sales of piece Burlaps are considerable, but at low prices, say 8@9c ⅌ yard. Hand-sewed Bags average 12c; Machine-sewed, 10½c for grain purposes. We quote Cotton flour sacks 9½@11½ for qr sks; hf sks do, 14@17c.

The schr Milton Badger, Capt. Charles S. Coy, 28 days from Brooks' Island, arrived here on the 8th inst., bringing Capt. Burdett and his party. The Milton Badger was under charter to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and carried to the island 200 tons coal, which was there deposited in case of accident befalling the steamers of the China line. Capt. Burdett and his men explored the island thoroughly during nearly a year's residence thereon, but failed to discover a harbor suitable for a depot commensurate to the wants of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. We have seen a chart of the island, which is entirely surrounded by a coral reef, within which are several lagoons, or small lakes, which, were the entrance to the island harbor feasible, would afford the best of anchorage and insure perfect safety to the steamers, but unfortunately the entrance is not sufficiently commodious. It was, therefore, deemed expedient to remove the stores, and to abandon the island, after depositing the coal as above stated. This newly discovered Brooks' Island is situate about 1,000 miles west of the Hawaiian group, at a point in the Pacific Ocean, where a depot for the China line of steamers is greatly needed. The depth of water on the bar, at low tide, is from seventeen to eighteen feet, and the United States ship Lackawana sailed in and anchored under the direction of Captain Burdett. It is quite possible that Brooks' Island is of coral formation: and if so, the entrance could be easily deepened by blasting with nitro-glycerine.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held last evening (12th inst.) James Otis, of the house of Macondray & Co., was elected President; Isaac Friedlander, 1st Vice-President, and Geo. W. Beaver, 2d Vice-President. Trustees—W. F. Babcock, H. B. Williams, Oliver Eldridge, R. B. Swain, James de Fremery, Rodmond Gibbons, James Linforth, Fred. L. Castle, Ira P. Rankin, L. Sachs, Thomas H. Selby, and J. W. H. Campbell.

The Board of Marine Underwriters of this port held a meeting to consider the expediency of introducing a clause in their policies, making it obligatory on all vessels, leaving this harbor for foreign or Eastern ports, to employ steam tugs, and to raise the rates of insurance on all who refuse. The Board came to the conclusion that it would be inexpedient to insert such a clause, and restricted its action to recommending the employment of steam tugs by all loaded vessels leaving port as above mentioned. It is clear that no rule can be safely adopted which will not work both ways. If a loaded vessel be constrained to employ a steam tug while leaving our harbor, the same obligation must be enforced on all entering.

It is stated that about $5,500 worth of Coal, in casks, has been saved from the wreck of the Autocrat, by Capt. Keyser, who has undertaken the job with good success. The ship contained 360 casks, of about 1,600 pounds each, and the Coal is worth $20 the ton. Capt. Keyser is sanguine of saving all contained in casks, should favorable weather continue; and has strong hopes of saving even the hull of the Autocrat. He employs two schooners with their crews and a diver. His daily expenses are about $100. All obtained over fifteen casks is gain, and in one day he took out thirty-two casks. The wrecker gets 50 per cent. of all he saves.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Great Republic is advertised to sail for Japan and China, June 2d, and may be expected to arrive here in all this month from same ports.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

FINANCIAL.

Our New York dates, by mail, are to the 23d of April. At that period the money market was recovering somewhat from its recent "panicky" condition, and business men were accommodated at easier rates. Call loans, on undoubted collaterals, were made at 7@7½ per cent. First class mercantile paper was discounted at 8½@9 per cent., and second class paper in proportion. The reopening of navigation had set loose a large supply of cereals, which were being shipped to Europe in lieu of money, although the drain in gold bullion still continued excessive. Under this heavy requirement gold took, and maintained an upward tendency, which was hardened by the nominal firmness of foreign exchanges. Some of the Eastern financial organs affirm that the political fracas at Washington had something to do with the rise of gold, and the increased heavy shipments of coin and bullion to Europe, while others strongly maintain that home politics have in no way affected the home market. Foreign nations seem almost incapable of comprehending the actual character of the American people, and the working of our institutions. The French journals are particularly sensitive about the contest between President Johnson and Congress, and express their unfeigned wonder and astonishment at what they please to term the extraordinary apathy of the *people*. Some of our Eastern financial and commercial writers appear incapable of stating facts without infusing a slight dash of politics. One of them gives the following sidelong knock at the political door, evidently with the intention of committing a bias:

"It is said, if President Johnson is convicted, that we may look for a fresh issue of currency, as the policy of the would-be successors are in favor of further inflation. This undoubtedly would advance the premium very much higher."

In the first place, who says this? And in the second, upon what authority does it rest?

All the great mercantile conventions holden in the East have unanimously not only condemned inflation, but have even gone so far as to demand moderate and regular contraction. It is not at all probable that any administration, which time or chance may supply, could be so foolhardy as to adopt a policy wholly at variance with the positive and expressed wishes of the whole mercantile community of the Union. We have been compelled to make the foregoing remarks in deprecation of all and every attempt to bias the financial market by allusions to political influences which do not exist.

The opponents of an early return to specie payments resort to some very extraordinary premises in support of their position. Among others, they claim that such a course would have the effect of sending back immense amounts of our national bonds, held in Europe. A more superficial and absurd opinion could hardly have been advanced. Money in England and Germany is worth only 1½@2 per cent. per annum, and in France the rate is scarcely better. Our bonds bear six and seven per cent. interest, payable in coin, and a return to specie payments would immediately strengthen them in the market to such an extent that the holders would feel loath to part with them under any circumstances, as they would become the most valuable and assured collaterals that they could possess. There can be no stability in commercial affairs until the Government returns to a specie basis, and the sooner this is done the better, despite the ominous croakings of interested speculators and spoilsmen, who would enrich themselves at the expense of the nation.

The last American *accident*, by which term all horrible massacres and wholesale destruction of life and property are designated, occurred on the 14th of April, near Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad. By this *accident* forty lives were destroyed, of whom a dozen or so more were consumed by fire, while enclosed in the cars. The wickedness of Nebuchednezzar in casting Shadrach and his two friends into the fiery furnace, was no greater than that of the parties to this murderous work. The directors knew the dangerous and unworthy character of the road; they knew that it could be traversed only at the greatest possible risk; they knew that vast numbers of rails were broken, laminated and wholly unfit for use; yet, in the full possession of this knowledge, they continued to run their trains until the event, which they had every reason to expect, actually occurred, and this reckless, sinful, wicked destruction is termed an *accident*. Had such a thing taken place in England, or on the European continent, the directors would soon have found themselves the inmates of a prison, with a strong chance for the gallows. The worship of the golden calf exists to-day with quite as much subservient zeal and disgusting idolatry, as in the time of Moses; but we have no Moses to punish the sacrilegious crew.

Monetary and commercial affairs in England continued very flat and depressed, with a hardening tendency in the money market. The returns of the Bank of England, for the week ending March 25th, show an increase of £156,656 over the week previous.

Notwithstanding the large payments made by France for grain importations, the bullion in the Bank of France maintains its wonderful rate of accumulation. In the week ending March 25, the increase was over a million and a half of dollars. The total bullion in the Bank at that period was about $234,000,000. The rates in Paris ruled at about 2½ per cent., and those at Hamburg and in Holland were also 2½ per cent; while in St. Petersburg they ruled at 8½. Here we find, that in two countries, France and England, two banks contain in their joint coffers the immense sum of $341,000,000 of bullion in round numbers.

HOME FINANCES.

Our money market is active, under the increased demand from the interior and the requirements of a more vigorous spring trade, which has been enlivened by a return to good road facilities. The ruling rates are 1 per cent. per month for short loans on sound collaterals; for those of longer periods, with real estate securities, 9@10 per cent. per annum is obtained, while some institutions have successfully employed their funds at 1 per cent. per month for long terms. Balances have been considerably drawn down under this increased activity, although deposits continue to be made without apparent diminution. Bullion is in moderate supply, and Gold Bars rule at 880@890; Silver Bars sell at from par to ¼ per cent. premium; Currency Drafts on Atlantic cities are quotable at 37@38 per cent. premium on gold; Sight Drafts, payable in coin, 1 per cent. premium; Telegraphic Transfers, 1¼ per cent; Sterling Exchange, 48¾@48⅞d; Commercial do, 49¼@49½d; Exchange on Paris, five francs for 30 days; Mexican Dollars are worth from 4½@5¼ per cent. premium. The Golden Age, on the 9th, brought $74,000 in Mexican dollars from Mexican ports.

We notice that the treasure shipments of the Bank of California via Panama have, of late, been nearly equally divided between the rival steamship lines. This opposition affects the rates for freight, and increases our facilities for shipment.

It is said that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has completed the purchase of a large tract of land at Hunter's Point, adjoining the dry dock, and that their works at Benicia will soon be removed to that locality.

The Gold deposits in the Branch Mint of this city amounted to 44,226 ounces in the month of April, and the Silver deposits to 39,034 ounces; being an increase of 6,000 ounces in Gold and 32,000 ounces in Silver over the receipts of any previous month in the year. The coinage for April was to the amount of $710,000 (more than twice as much as the parent mint coined in March), of which $695,000 was in double eagles, and $15,000 in half dollars. The receipts for the year 1868 have, thus far, fallen fifty per cent. below those of 1867. The effort to create a monopoly of the refining process, and obtain the passage of a law restricting the mint from refining, has happily proved unsuccessful. It is eminently proper that the mint should continue to exercise a salutary check over the refining of precious metals. It seems that a clause was attached to an otherwise innocent bill, which was intended to be slipped through under the prestige of its general apparent tenor. This clause made a complete monopoly of the business of refining, and left the public no security against interested machinations. This delightful scheme is represented as being the legitimate progeny of the financial brains which rule one of our heaviest banking concerns, but it was detected and exposed by the equally fertile organ of another ruler over a rival bank. These wars of the financial "Roses" frequently tend to preserve public interests, and so long as the parties continue toward each other in the exercise of those amicable relations proverbial between opposing factions, the community may reasonably expect some repose.

The combined bullion in the Bank of France and the Bank of England amounts to the enormous sum of $341,000,000. Rates in those countries are 2 and 2½ per cent., and there seems to be no employment for these vast accumulations. A new and rapidly growing country like California, with a thousand grand interests just merging into existence, and money at rates six times higher than in either France or England, would seem to present the most enticing field for investment. But the French are politically nervous, and it is this panicky condition which prevents that people from embarking in either their own or foreign securities for the present. They will not understand that the difficulty between Congress and the President has had no effect whatever on American home finances, or the agricultural, mining, or manufacturing interests of this country, except in so far as the feverish agitation of purely political questions has interfered with legislation for the betterment of material interests. Some day, perhaps, foreign capitalists will wake up from their present doubtful condition to find that the grandest prizes have slipped from their grasp.

The shipments of Treasure from May 1st to date have been as follows:

May 5—Per Nevada to New York		$208,700 00
May 6—Per Golden City—		
To New York	$328,931 59	
To England	232,308 53	
To France	34,643 09	
To Panama	15,000 00	
		610,883 21
May 8—Per Mystic Belle to Hongkong		1,000 00
Total since May 1st, 1868		$820,583 21
Previously this year		12,922,114 73
Total since January 1st, 1868		$13,742,697 94
Corresponding period 1867		13,611,034 66
Increase this year		$132,663 28

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

STOCK REVIEW.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

This description of shares continue inactive. Sales of San Francisco Gas stock were made at an advance—$82 50 buyer 3. California Steam Navigation sold at 70 per cent. The annual meeting, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on Saturday, May 23d, at 11 o'clock, A.M. North Beach and Mission Railroad sold at $65@62. Pacific Insurance Company was in the market at $120 per share. The Sutter Street Railroad Company will elect trustees on Monday, the 8th of June next.

The California Trust Company, lately incorporated under the laws of this State, has commenced business at its new banking office, No. 421 California street, in Hayward's building. The capital stock is one million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, five hundred thousand dollars of which has been taken by some two hundred and fifty of our most substantial citizens; the other half has been reserved until the company requires more capital, and will be disposed of for the benefit of the present stockholders. All the stock taken will be paid up in full by installments, as fixed by the Board of Trustees. The company has three principal features—that of a proprietary savings bank for receiving money on deposit for such time and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, and loaning the same for business purposes, at current rates; that of a financial agency for holding powers of attorney and transacting business as agent, trustee, receiver, executor, administrator, guardian, assignee and treasurer; and that of a safe depository for keeping cash boxes, bullion, jewelry, silver plate and valuable papers.

The following are the closing quotations of

Federal, State, County and City Bonds.

Name.	Bid.	Asked.
United States Notes, 7 3-10, June issue	77	—
Legal Tender Notes	71¼	71¾
California State Bonds, 7s, 1857	97	—
San Francisco Bonds, 10s, 1851	102	103
San Francisco City Bonds, 6s, 1855	82½	—
San Francisco City and County Bonds, 6s, 1858	79	81
San Francisco School Bonds, 10s, 1860	—	—
San Francisco School Bonds, 10s, 1861	—	—
San Francisco City and Co. School Bds, 7s, 1866	84	—
San Francisco City and County Bonds, 7s, 1862	82½	85
San Francisco City and County Bonds, 7s, 1864	82½	85
San Francisco City and County Bonds, 7s, 1865	82½	85
San Francisco City and Co. Judg. Bds, 7s, 1863	84	85½
San Francisco City and Co. Judg. Bds, 7s, 1864	82½	85
Sacramento City Bonds	21	25
Sacramento County Bonds, 6s	70	75
Marysville Bonds, 10s	75	85
Stockton City Bonds	70	85
Yuba County Bonds, 10s	75	85
Santa Clara County Bonds, 7s	75	85
Butte County Bonds, 10s, 1860	70	75
San Mateo County Bonds, 7s	—	85

San Francisco and Miscellaneous Stocks.

Name.	Bid.	Asked.
California Steam Navigation Co	70	71
State Telegraph Co	30	33
San Francisco Gas Co	81	82½
Sacramento Gas Co	—	—
Spring Valley Water Co	68½	69
Sacramento Valley Railroad Co	—	—
Omnibus Railroad Co	65	—
Central Railroad Co	50	51
North Beach and Mission Railroad Co	61	63
Front Street, Mission and Ocean Railroad	11	12
San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Co	40	45
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co	85	86
Pacific Insurance Co. (new stock)	120	121
San Francisco Insurance Co	—	100
Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Co	470	482
California Insurance Co	1,300	1,400
Union Insurance Co	87	90½
Home Mutual Insurance Co	19	20
Occidental Insurance Co	77½	80
National Insurance Company	72	73
The Bank of California	158	162½

The following are the closing quotations, on the 12th instant, of mining stocks usually dealt in at the Board:

Washoe Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alpha	$ 56	$ 57	Gold Hill Q M C	$120	$125
Amador (Cal.)	265	268	Hale & Norcross	118	120
Belcher	375	380	Imperial	246	250
Bullion	70	—	Kentuck	467½	470
Crown Point	132	132½	Lady Bryan	24	25
Confidence	70	75	Ophir	168	170
Chollar-Potosi	244	245	Overman	117	120
Daney	18	20	Savage	162	165
Exchequer	57	58	Sierra Nevada	15	18
Empire	278	280	Seg. Belcher	17	19
Gould & Curry	535	540	Yellow Jacket	1390	1400

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. CHANNING BEALS, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Article	Price
Bread.	
Pilot, ⅌ lb	— 5 @ — —
Navy	— 4 @ — —
Crackers in tins	— 9 @ — —
Soda Biscuit	— 9 @ — —
Cakes in tins	— 10 @ — —
Candles.	
Sperm, ⅌ lb	— 37½ @ — 40
do Patent	— 45 @ — 47½
Adamantine	— 16 @ — 18½
Cement, etc.	
Rosendale	2 75 @ 3 —
Plaster, Calc'd	4 — @ 4 50
Cigars.	
Havana	110 — @185 —
Cal's Havana	35 — @150 —
Conn. do	45 — @ 80 —
Manila	50 — @ 80 —
Coal.	
Australian	14 — @14 50
Bell'ham Bay	11 — @11 50
California	7 — @ 9 —
Chili	12 — @13 —
Cumberl'd, cks	22 50 @ — —
Lehigh	17 — @18 —
Liverpool	14 — @ — —
Pittston, ton	16 — @ — —
Scranton	16 — @ — —
Scotch	13 — @15 50
Vancouver Isl	13 — @15 50
Coffee.	
Costa Rica	— 16½ @ — —
Guatemala	— 16½ @ — —
Java, O.G. ⅌ lb	— 24 @ — 25
Kona, green	— 15½ @ — —
Manila	— 15½ @ — —
Rio	— 17 @ — —
Cordage.	
Manila, N.B.	— 15 @ — 15½
Manila, Cal	— 15 @ — 15½
Manila made	— 12 @ — 13
Tarred Cordage	— 14 @ — 16
Bolt Rope	— 16 @ — —
Bale Rope	— 16 @ — —
Cotton Twine	— 45 @ — —
Flax & H. Twine	— 30 @ — 40
Drugs, etc.	
Alum	— 4 @ — 4½
Balsam Cop	— 85 @ — 90
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ⅌ lb	— 8 @ — 8½
Borax, refined	— 24 @ — 25
do California	— 20 @ — 23
Brimstone, Am. roll	— 4½ @ — 5
do Clarified	— 5½ @ — 6
Castor Oil, East India, refined	2 — @ 2 25
Do California	1 75 @ — —
Cream Tartar	— 40 @ — 45
Copperas	— 3 @ — 3½
Epsom Salts	— 5 @ — 6
Hydro Potass	4 — @ 4 25
Nitric Acid	— 8 @ — 12
Opium, Turkish	8 — @ 8 25
Opium, China, ⅌ 10 taels	16 50 @17 25
Oil, Annis	3 — @ 3 75
Sal Soda	— 4½ @ — —
Saleratus, ⅌ lb	— 11 @ — 12
Soda Ash	— 4½ @ — 5
Soda Caustic	— 6 @ — —
Saltpeter, E. I., refined	— 13 @ — 25
Do crude	— — @ — 9
Sugar of Lead	— — @ — 45
Sulphur, flour	— 7 @ — —
Sulphuric Acid	— 5 @ — 9
Sulphate Quinine, ⅌ oz	2 — @ — —
Tart. Acid, ⅌ lb	— 80 @ — —
Vitriol, Blue	— 7 @ — —
Corks, ⅌ 1,000	3 50 @ 4 50
Dry Goods.	
DOMESTIC.	
Drills, bro. 30 in	— 15 @ — 16
do blc'd 28 in	— 14 @ — 15
do blue, 28 in	— 18 @ — —
Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36 in	— 14 @ — 15
Do do, med. 36 in	— 12½ @ — 13½
Do light, 36 in	— 8½ @ — 9
Do blc'd, 4 light	— 8½ @ — 9
Do 7-8	— 8½ @ — 9½
Do 4-4 fine	— 15 @ — 22
Do 5 4	— 22 @ — 25
Do 6-4	— 25 @ — 27
Do 8-4	— 37½ @ — —
Do 10-4	— 45 @ — —
Shirt'g, br'n 30 in	— 10 @ — —
Apron and Furniture Check	— 16 @ — 18
Cambrics, col'd and bleached	— 9 @ — 10
Cot'n F'l, heavy	— 20 @ — 30
Cot'n F'l, light	— 18 @ — 20
Cottonades	— 25 @ — 35
Denims, hvy 28 in	— 18 @ — 23
do light, 27 in	— 12 @ — 14
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in	— 14 @ — 18
Do light, 27 in	— 11½ @ — 13
Prints, Merimac and Cocheco	— 11½ @ — 12½
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton	— — @ — 11½
Ticks, hvy, 36 in	— 22 @ — 35
do do 30 in	— 16 @ — 30
do do 28 in	— 15 @ — 20
Cot. Duck, 1 to 10	— 28 @ — 45
do 1-0 to 12-0	— 48 @ — 95
do Ravens, 28 in	— 20 @ — 25
Kentucky Jeans	— 18 @ — 40
FOREIGN.	
Drills, blc'd, 25 in	— 20 @ — 40
Hickory Stripes, 26 in	— 12½ @ — 14
Cottonades, 26 in	— 25 @ — 30
Denims, 26 in	— 16 @ — 25
Table Damasks, blch'd Union, 7-4@8-4	— 50 @ — 75
Do do Linen, 7-4@8-4	— 70 @ 1 25
Do br'n, 7-4@8-4	— 60 @ — 75
Diaper, Russian	— — @ — 25
Burlaps, 36 inch	— 11 @ — 15
do 40 inch	— 12 @ — 15
do 60 inch	— 16 @ — 20
Print. 32 in, Eng	— 12½ @ — 13
Sheet's, bro, 36 in	— 10 @ — 11
do do 30 in	— 10 @ — 11
do bleac'd, 3-4	— 20 @ — 25
do do Russia	— 28 @ — 30
Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 6, ⅌ bolt	14 — @16 —
CLOTHING.	
Oregon Cassim's	80 @ 1 20
Gray Overshirts ⅌ doz	19 50 @25 50
Blue and Red do	16 — @18 —
California do	22 50 @30 —
Hickory Shirts	9 — @12 —
Check Linen do	6 — @10 —
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers	9 — @ — —
Satinet Pants	24 — @36 —
Cassimere, do	30 — @54 —
Overalls	5 — @12 —
Reef Jackets	3 75 @ 8 —
Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats	3 50 @ 4 —
Do white do	4 50 @ 5 50
Do slate color	2 — @ 2 50
Fish.	
Cod, dry, ⅌ lb	— 8 @ — 8½
Mackerel, No 1, ⅌ at bbl	9 — @ 9 50
Do No 1, ⅌ kitt	2 25 @ 2 50
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb	— 3 @ — 3½
Do smoked	— — @ — 10
Flour.	
Alviso Mills	— — @ 7 50
Commer'l Mills	6 — @ 7 50
Golden Gate	6 — @ 7 50
Golden Age	6 — @ 7 50
National Mills	6 — @ 7 50
Oregon	5 — @ 7 25
Stockton City	6 — @ 7 50
Santa Clara	6 — @ 7 50
French Conserves.	
Fruits in Syrup	12 — @ — —
Vinegar	— 50 @ — 60
Sardines, hf bx	— — @ 2 75
Sardines, qr bx	— — @ 1 75
Fruits and Preserves.	
Apples, Dried	— 7½ @ — —
Peaches, Dried	— 8 @ — —
Figs, Smyrna, old, ⅌ lb	— 10 @ — 15
Do new	— 20 @ — 25
Prunes, Hung'n	— 12½ @ — —
Raisins, Layer, ⅌ box	3 75 @ 4 25
Currants, Zante	— 8 @ — 10
Citron	— 35 @ — —
Almonds, Marseilles, ⅌ lb	— 28 @ — 30
Almonds, Lanc	— 30 @ — 32½
Chili Walnuts	— 9 @ — 10
Peanuts, Cal	— 8 @ — 10
Ginger, Pres'vd, ⅌ case	6 — @ 6 25
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American	3 50 @ 3 75
Do English	4 — @ 4 50
Fresh Cranberries, ⅌ gallon	— 80 @ — —
Currant Jelly, 2-lb tins	5 50 @ — —
Honey, 2-lb tins	2 62½ @ 3 —
Green Corn	— — @ 3 —
Green Peas	— — @ 3 —
Oysters	2 50 @ 2 75
Clams	3 50 @ 4 50
Lobster, 2-lb tins	3 — @ — —
Turkey, 2-lb tins	2 75 @ 3 —
Chicken	2 75 @ 3 —
Gherkins, qts	2 50 @ — —
do hf gal	4 — @ 4 50
Cucumbers, kgs, ⅌ gallon	— 45 @ — 50
Grain.	
Wheat, Cal	2 — @ 2 10
do Oregon	2 — @ 2 05
Barley, brewing	— — @ 1 75
do feed	— — @ 1 60
Oats, California	2 40 @ — —
Corn, White	2 35 @ — —
do Yellow	2 35 @ — —
Peas, Split	— 5 @ — 6
Beans, Bayos	— 3 @ — 4½
do White	— 5 @ — —
Gunny Bags.	
In bales, each	— 19 @ — 20
In bundles	— 12 @ — 13
Cheekun's	— 22 @ — —
Gunpowder.	
Cal. Blasting	— — @ 2 50
Dupont's Blasting, ⅌ keg	— — @ 2 50
Hazard's do do	— — @ 2 50
CANISTER.	
Haz. K R P, ⅌ lb	— — @ — 50
do Electric	— — @ 1 —
do Am. Sport	— — @ — 75
Dupont, F F F G	— — @ — 50
Hardware.	
Hunt's Axes, ⅌ dozen	— — @15 —
Do Handled	— — @17 50
Long Handled Shovels	11 — @12 —
Nails, Cut, ⅌ lb	— — @ — 5
do Wrought	— 7 @ — —
Hay.	
California ⅌ ton	12 — @20 —
Hides.	
Dry, ⅌ lb	— 14 @ — 15
Green Salted	— 7 @ — 8
Hops.	
Eastern, 1867	— 40 @ — 50
California, 1867	— 37½ @ — 40

Article	Price
Lime.	
California	— — @ 2 50
Leather.	
Sole, Oak Tan'd, ⅌ lb	— 20 @ — 26
Harness Oak	— 25 @ — 34
Do Fir Tanned	— 25 @ — 28
Skirting, Oak	— 28 @ — 34
Do Fir Tanned	— 28 @ — 31
Bridle, Oak, ⅌ side	4 — @ 5 —
Do Fir Tanned	3 50 @ 4 50
Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ⅌ M.	1 — @ 1 15
Do Fir Tanned	— 90 @ — 95
Kip Skins, Oak Tanned, ⅌ lb	— 50 @ — 95
Do Fir Tanned	— — @ — 90
Wax Leather, ⅌ foot	— 16 @ — —
Do Fir Tanned	— 15 @ — —
Sheep Skins, ⅌ dozen	3 — @ — —
Lumber.	
Humboldt, assorted, ⅌ M.	20 — @21 —
Puget Sound do	18 — @28 —
Redw'd Boards	20 — @23 —
Redwood Floor	30 — @32 50
do Fencing	20 — @30 —
Port Orford Cedar	45 — @50 —
East'n Lumber	90 — @100 —
do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank	110 — @115 —
Shingles, Redw	3 — @ 4 —
Laths, Cal	3 50 @ 4 —
Matches.	
Vienna Saloon	3 — @ — —
Eureka and Cal	1 65 @ 1 75
Matting.	
China, 4-4	5 — @ — —
China 5-4	6 — @ — —
China, 6-4	7 — @ — —
Metals.	
IRON.	
Scotch and English Pig, ⅌ ton	43 — @45 —
Am. White Pig	45 — @47 50
Refined Bar, bad assort'm't, ⅌ lb	— 2 @ — 2½
Ref'd Bar, good assort'm't, ⅌ lb	— 3 @ — —
Boiler, No 1 to 4	— — @ — 3½
Plate, No 5 to 0	— — @ — 3½
Sheet, No 10 to 13	— — @ — 3½
Sheet, No 14 to 20	— — @ — 4
Sheet, No 24 to 27	— — @ — 4½
COPPER.	
Sheathing, ⅌ lb	— 26 @ — 28
Sheathing, Old	— — @ — 11
Sheathing, Yell	— 20 @ — 22
Do Old Yellow	— — @ — 10½
Bolts	— 20 @ — 21
Compos'n Nails	— 20 @ — 21
TIN PLATES.	
Plates, Charcoal IX, ⅌ box	— — @13 —
Plates, IC Char	— — @11 —
Roofing Plates	— — @10 50
Banca Tin Slabs	— 28 @ — —
STEEL.	
English Cast Steel, ⅌ lb	— 12½ @ — —
QUICKSILVER.	
Per lb	— — @ — 55
For export	— — @ — 60
ZINC.	
Sheets, ⅌ lb	— 10 @ — —
LEAD.	
Pig, ⅌ lb	— 7 @ — 8
Pipe	— 10 @ — 11
Bar	— 8 @ — 9
Molasses and Syrups.	
Molasses, Hawaiian	— 30 @ — 38
Syrup, California, 5 gall kegs	— — @ — 80
San Francisco, 5 gall kegs	— — @ — 80
Do hf bbls	— — @ — 75
Do bbls	— — @ — 70
Naval Stores.	
Pitch, ⅌ bbl	4 50 @ 6 —
Tar, ⅌ bbl	7 50 @ — —
Rosin	6 — @ 7 —
Oakum, Navy, ⅌ bale of 50 lbs	5 — @ 5 50
Anchors, ⅌ lb	— 7 @ — 9
Chains and Cables, ⅌ lb	— 7 @ — 8
Oil.	
Olive Plagniol	5 25 @ 5 50
do Possell	5 25 @ — —
do Bacigalupi	5 50 @ — —
Linseed, boiled	1 15 @ 1 20
China Nut, in cs	— 82½ @ — 85
Sperm, crude	1 25 @ 1 50
do bleached	1 75 @ 2 —
Coast Whale	— 34 @ — 36
Polar, crude	— 40 @ — 42½
Lard	— — @ 1 25
Coal, Refined	— 35 @ — 37½
Downer's	— 42½ @ — —
Devoe's Brill'nt	— 40 @ — —
Paints.	
Lead, Red American, ⅌ lb	— 10 @ — 11
Lead, White American, pure, in oil	— 8 @ — 13
Litharge	— 10 @ — 11
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry	— 2 @ — 3
Ochre, ground	— 4½ @ — 5
Venetian Red	— 3 @ — 5
Vermilion, com	— 75 @ 1 —
Whiting	— — @ — 2½
VARNISHES.	
Bright, ⅌ gall	— 60 @ — 75
Copal	2 — @ 2 75
Nobles & Hoars	5 — @ 7 50
Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl	15 — @17 —
Beef, Family Mess, hf bbls	9 — @10 —
Pork, X clear, ⅌ bbl	20 — @ — —
Pork, do hf bbls	10 — @12 —
Pork, Mess, bbls	18 — @ — —
Do do hf bbls	10 — @ — —
Pork, Prime, ⅌ bbl	15 — @16 —
Hams, Billings	— 16 @ — 18
Hams, in brine	— 12 @ — 13
Hams, domestic	— 15 @ — 17
Bacon, domestic	— 15 @ — 17
Lard, 10-lb tins	— 11½ @ — 13½
Lard, in bbls	— 14 @ — —
Butter, Isthmus	— 20 @ — 35
Butter, Inferior	— 15 @ — 17
Butter, Cal	— 25 @ — 32
Butter, Oregon	— 15 @ — 25
Cheese, Califor	— 15 @ — 18
Potatoes.	
Cal. Old, ⅌ lb	— 1 @ — 1½
Do New	— 1¼ @ — 2
Pulu.	
Hawaiian, ⅌ lb	— 20 @ — 25
Rice.	
China, No 1	— 6½ @ — —
China, No 2	— 5½ @ — —
Patna, No 1 cl'd	— 7 @ — —
Hawaiian	— 8 @ — 9
Salt.	
Liverp'l Coarse, ⅌ ton	26 — @ — —
Do Stoved	27 50 @ — —
Carmen Island	13 — @14 —
Cal. Bay, ⅌ ton	10 — @16 —
Sauces, etc.	
Lea & Perrin's Worcestersh'e pts, ⅌ doz	6 75 @ — —
Do do hf pts	4 25 @ — —
Assorted, pints	— — @ 3 50
Tomato Catsup, pints	— — @ 1 25
Do do qts	— — @ 2 —
Capers, pts	— — @ 2 50
Shot.	
Cal'a, ⅌ bag	2 50 @ — —
Tatham's	2 50 @ — —
Foreign	2 25 @ — —
Soap.	
Castile, ⅌ lb	— 12½ @ — 14
Chemical Olive	— 6½ @ — 7½
Standard Cal'a	— 7 @ — 7½
Colgate's Pale	— 8 @ — —
Do Chem. Olive	— 11½ @ — —
California Pale	— 5½ @ — 6½
Spices.	
Cloves	— 32½ @ — 35
Cassia, ⅌ lb	— — @ — 50
Nutmegs, ⅌ lb	1 05 @ 1 07½
Pepper, Grain	— 22½ @ — 23
Pimento	— — @ — 25
Mustard, Cal'a, in ½-lb glass	1 40 @ — —
Do English do	3 — @ — —
French	2 — @ 2 25
Starch.	
Glenfield, Pat'nt	— 16 @ — 16½
Kingsford's	— 11 @ — —
Corn	— 14 @ — —
Duryea's	— 10½ @ — —
Osceola	— 10 @ — —
Pearl	— 10 @ — —
Spirits Turpentine.	
Bbls, ⅌ gallon	— 60 @ — —
Cases, Eastern	— 60 @ — —
Sugar.	
China	— 11 @ — 12
Hawaiian	— 11 @ — 12½
Do No 2	— 9 @ — 10
Cent'l America	— — @ — 8
Peruvian	— — @ — 9½
N. Y. Crushed	— — @ — —
San Fran. do (A)	— 14½ @ — 15
Do Powdered	— — @ — 14½
Do Granulated	— 14 @ — —
Golden Coffee C	— 12½ @ — 12½
Do Refined Loaf	14½ @ — —
Do Yellow	— — @ — 12½
Teas.	
Young Hyson, country made	— 75 @ 1 15
Country packed Gunpowder & Imperial	— 75 @ 1 15
Hyson do	— 75 @ — 85
BLACK.	
Foo-Chow Oolong, hf chests and bxs, hf & ½-lb papers	— 75 @ 1 05
Pouchong do	— 45 @ — 60
Souchong do	— 65 @ — 80
Japan, 1st qual	— 75 @ — 85
Do 2d quality	— 58 @ — 65
Tobacco.	
Hf lbs Western, ⅌ lb	— 60 @ — —
Hf lbs Virginia, ⅌ lb	— 65 @ — —
Pounds, 12-inch hard pressed	— 70 @ — 80
Do extra choice	— 80 @ — 90
Do ordinary	— 40 @ — 60
9 in Light press	— 80 @ — 92½
Kentucky Leaf	— 20 @ — 25
Anderson's solace, Chewing	9 — @ — —
Solar, Fine Cut	8 — @ — —
Smok'g, hlb. qrs	— 60 @ — 70
Do 1 and 2 lbs	— 50 @ — 60
Wool.	
Native Cal. ⅌ lb	— 8 @ — 12½
American	— 16 @ — 18
Wooden Ware, etc.	
Pails, painted	2 50 @ — —
Tubs, 3 Nest	3 50 @ — —
Yeast Powders.	
Preston & Merrill's, ⅌ gross	— — @27 —
Donnolly's, Cal	25 50 @ — —
Curtis'	22 — @23 50

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